

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1202154-0

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AIM leaders appear at rally before trial

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)— "We feel that this is the most important trial of the century concerning federal treaties and Indians," Banks said. He said the importance of the trial goes far beyond the determination of the facts in the case.

"Let the public determine who is guilty at Wounded Knee," Banks said. "I am positive that when the public sees the evidence, they will have no choice but to declare that the U. S. government is guilty" of treaty violations and misconduct toward Indians.

Banks said "being born Indian makes you immediately subject to tyranny and a dual system of justice."

Jury selection was to begin today for the trial, and Banks said he hoped the persons selected "can be made to understand that the real criminals in this country . . . are those people with power."

Means told the audience that the defense intends to prove that the United States is the "illegitimate" government of the Sioux Indians who live on the Pine Ridge Reservation, where Wounded Knee is located.

He said the Treaty of 1863 gave western South Dakota to the Indians and the treaty has never been abrogated.

"When they (U. S. marshals) besieged us in 1973 (at Wounded Knee), they were violating our rights as established in the 1863 treaty," Means said.

Means also announced that he had resigned as a national AIM leader Monday so he could devote more time to his candidacy for tribal president at Pine Ridge.

Defense attorney William Kunstler said the trial represents the beginning of a "great adventure," an "enormous undertaking," and a "march of a people." He said the future of the Indian movement is at stake.

"It's one thing to stand in a bunker" against armed federal agents, Kunstler said. "But the courts are more deadly than Wounded Knee. They have a stamp of legitimacy about them and can destroy without a drop of blood being shed."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 5,

Rapid City
JOURNAL

Rapid City,

South Dakota.

Date: JAN. 8, 1974

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

70-6882-790

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



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AIM backers beat drum at trial rally

American Indian Movement (AIM) defense attorneys William Kunstler (center) and Mark Lane (background) listen to members of AIM beat on a drum and chant as two AIM leaders, Russell Means and Dennis Banks (not shown) went on trial in federal district court in St. Paul for their part in the occupation of Wounded Knee last spring. In Rapid City, a handful of AIM sympathizers held a rally in front of the Post Office Tuesday. (UPI photo).

70-6882-791

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - MINNAPOLIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



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generally. This is by no means confined to oil products and farm products, but is a general price explosion with effects which are familiar to everybody and understood by very few.

NOW THERE IS to be another complication of serious proportions growing from the common sense that personal income isn't keeping up with price increases. Labor is coming in strong this year with new wage demands supported by an ominous air of militancy which has been absent for a year or two. No wonder. According to some estimates, the real spendable earnings of a typical American worker runs three per cent below a year ago. Inflation is supposed to be running at an eight per cent annual rate.

WHATEVER the real rate, everyone knows it is too much, not the least among us George Meany of AFL-CIO who regularly erupts with imprecations on



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3

Rapid City

JOURNAL

Rapid City

SOUTH DAKOTA

Date: JAN. 9, 1974

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES H. KUHN

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB - 1974	

AIM backers
beat drum
at trial rally

American Indian Movement
Lane (background) listeners,
Russell Means and Dr. St. Paul
for their part in the full of AIM sympathizers

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Arizona trial for AIM leaders postponed

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP) — The trial for Russell Means and four other members of the American Indian Movement has been postponed until May 14.

A U.S. District Court spokesman here said Tuesday the trial was delayed because Means was being tried this week in St. Paul, Minn., on other charges in connection with the occupation of Wounded Knee last year.

The trial was to begin Tuesday in Phoenix for Means, 33, Pine Ridge; Stanley Holder, 23, Lawton, Okla.; Herbert G. Powless, 35, Milwaukee, Wis.; Eugene C. Heavyrunner Jr., 23, Browning, Mont.; and Ronald D. Petite, 37, Minneapolis.

An indictment returned by a federal grand jury in Phoenix last May charged the five with planning the purchase of automatic weapons here and their transportation to Wounded Knee.

According to the indictment, Means, Holder, Heavyrunner and Petite allegedly met in Rapid City last April and arranged for the purchase and transportation of the firearms. Powless is accused of flying by commercial airline to Phoenix to buy three M1 carbines. He was arrested by FBI agents at a pawnshop and the weapons were seized.

The charges carry a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

Judge Walter E. Craig also set April 8 to hear pending motions in the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p. 2
Rapid City Journal
Rapid City, SD

Date: 1/17/74

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Arizonal trial fo
AIM leaders
postponed

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

70-6882-792

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9

MP 70-6832

[redacted] jmf

(1)

On January 9 and 10, 1974, attempts were made to contact the [redacted] at their residence which is the [redacted] South Dakota, [redacted] Several persons were noted inside the residence; however, none would answer the door.

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70 6832-793

ME 70-6832

☐ jmf

(1)

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Attempts were made to contact ANNA HUNTS HORSE at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during November and December of 1973, and six times during the two days of January 9 and 10, 1974. All attempts to contact ANNA HUNTS HORSE met with negative results.

70-6832-794

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at her residence, [redacted] South Dakota. [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee at the outset of the interview.

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[redacted] were in Wounded Knee the night of the takeover. They had had no advance warning of the takeover and knew of no person requesting the takeover.

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[redacted] left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, three or four days after the occupation. [redacted] returned to Wounded Knee when the roadblocks were reopened and remained in Wounded Knee for the duration of the occupation. [redacted] indicated she did not see or talk to any of the American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders on the night of the takeover or on the date of the assault on [redacted] or the date of the assault on CURTIS FITZGERALD or the date of the assault of United States Marshal LLOYD GRIMM.

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Losses incurred by the [redacted] were detailed in a separate interview with [redacted]

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[redacted] advised [redacted]

[redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # WIP 70-6832

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by SA [redacted] /jaf

Date dictated 1/16/74

70-6832-795

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] were contacted
at the OSCAR HOLLOW HORN residence, Wounded Knee, South Dakota.
Both persons advised they refused to be interviewed.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] jml Date dictated 1/15/74

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70-6832-796

MP 70-6832

[redacted] jmf

(1)

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On January 9, 1974, [redacted] South
Dakota, advised that [redacted]
South Dakota.

10-6577-197

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at the OSCAR HOLLOW HORN residence, Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

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[redacted] advised the following:

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He did not have any advance notice that the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, would happen and he knew of no person requesting the occupation of Wounded Knee. [redacted] advised he left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the first week of the occupation and did not return. He did not see or talk to any of the leaders of AIM. [redacted] further advised he had no knowledge of Molotov cocktails and no one had advised him not to talk to the FBI.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] jmr Date dictated 1/15/74

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10-65-2-798

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] advised the following:

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He had no advance notice that Wounded Knee, South Dakota, would be occupied by the American Indian Movement. [redacted] knew of no request for the American Indian Movement to come to Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] South Dakota, two or three days after the start of the occupation. [redacted] did not return until the occupation ended. [redacted] did not see or talk to the leaders of the occupation.

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[redacted] advised when he returned after the occupation approximately \$1,500 worth of his property had been destroyed or stolen. This property was his trailer house, blankets, quilts and tools.

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[redacted] advised that no one had told him not to talk to the FBI.

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 11P 70-6832

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by SA [redacted] /jmf Date dictated 1/16/74

43-6-799

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] advised that none of her minor children were present in [redacted] South Dakota, during the time of occupation by the American Indian Movement (AIM). [redacted] requested that the following minor children not be interviewed:

[redacted]

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These minor children were not interviewed.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # LP 70-6832

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by SA [redacted] jmc Date dictated 1/16/74

70-6832-800

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at his residence, [redacted] South Dakota. At the outset of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] advised the following:

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He had had no advance notice that Wounded Knee, South Dakota, would be occupied by the American Indian Movement (AIM), and knew of no person who requested the occupation of Wounded Knee.

[redacted] left Wounded Knee about two weeks after the beginning of the occupation. They left on a day the roadblocks were open. When [redacted] and his family returned to Wounded Knee following the occupation, they discovered that approximately \$200 worth of food, clothing and personal belongings had been stolen or destroyed during their absence.

[redacted] advised he had not observed the AIM leadership at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and that he had no knowledge of Molotov cocktails.

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[redacted] stated that he had not been advised not to talk to the FBI.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # NP 70-6832

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by SA [redacted] jmf Date dictated 1/15/74

90-6832-806

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at the [redacted] residence, [redacted] South Dakota. At the outset of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] advised the following:

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She did not have any advance warning that the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, would be occupied by the American Indian Movement (AIM), and she knew of no person requesting this occupation. At the time of the takeover, [redacted] was [redacted] after three or four days, she left Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and did not return until the occupation was over. [redacted] had no contact with the leaders of the American Indian Movement and had no knowledge of bombs or Molotov cocktails. When she returned to Wounded Knee following the end of the occupation, all the clothes she left behind were gone. [redacted] placed a value on these clothes as between \$100 and \$300.

[redacted] advised [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that she had not been advised not to talk to the FBI.

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # IP 70-6832

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b7C

by SA [redacted] jmf Date dictated 1/16/74

70-6832-802

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

OSCAR HOLLOW HORN, Also Known As ALBERT OSCAR HOLLOW HORN, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview concerned the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

HOLLOW HORN advised the following:

HOLLOW HORN had no advance knowledge of the American Indian Movement's plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. HOLLOW HORN did not request that Wounded Knee be occupied and knew of no person who had requested the occupation.

HOLLOW HORN advised that he suffered the following damages or losses due to the occupation of Wounded Knee:

A 1964 six cylinder Ford pickup truck, which he had left along side of a building was shot full of holes and taken as junk after the occupation.

A refrigerator was ruined by a bullet and ten sheets of sheetrock construction material and ten sheets of plywood construction material were ruined by bullets.

At the time of the occupation of Wounded Knee, HOLLOW HORN owned a home which was located past the Porcupine Bridge. Two sliding windows of this house were broken by bullets and one sash-type window was broken by bullets. HOLLOW HORN departed Wounded Knee, South Dakota, approximately one week after the occupation began. At that time, he had five Shetland ponies grazing the Wounded Knee area. These Shetland ponies were no longer in the Wounded Knee area when he returned after the occupation. Their value was between \$65 and \$75 apiece. At the time of the occupation of Wounded Knee, HOLLOW HORN was the Community Action Program Coordinator for Wounded Knee. HOLLOW HORN advised that he lost this job when he was forced to move from Wounded Knee.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA jmf Date dictated 1/15/74

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70-6832-803

HOLLOW HORN advised that he did not see or talk to any of the AIM leaders at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

HOLLOW HORN expressed a hesitancy about talking to the FBI and requested that [redacted] not be interviewed.

HOLLOW HORN further indicated that [redacted] and a member of his household and requested that he not be interviewed.

OSCAR HOLLOW HORN advised that his household has a certain amount of hostility towards the Government as the result of the fact that his wife, RACHEL HOLLOW HORN had three uncles and a grandmother killed during the first massacre of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

RACHEL HOLLOW HORN was present during the interview of her husband and indicated she had nothing further to add.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted]
refused to be interviewed regarding the takeover of Wounded Knee,
South Dakota.

b6
b7CInterviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832by SA [redacted] jmf Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974OSCAR HOLLON MORRISb6
b7C

[redacted] South Dakota. [redacted]

[redacted] refused to be interviewed.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Hounded Knee, South Dakota File # HP 70-6832b6
b7Cby S [redacted] gmF Date dictated 1/15/74

70-6832-805

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at his residence in the [redacted] At the outset of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would involve the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

[redacted] immediately asked the interviewing Agent if he had been indicted by a recent Federal Grand Jury. [redacted] indicated he was sometimes known as [redacted] A check by SA [redacted] indicated [redacted] had been indicted by a December, 1973, Grand Jury.

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No interview was conducted regarding [redacted] actions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the time of the occupation; however, [redacted] furnished the following information:

He is currently working as a Deputy Bureau of Indian Affairs Police Officer on the Pine Ridge Reservation and has [redacted] in the Wounded Knee village. These two actions had made him unpopular with AIM.

On Christmas Eve, 1973, a shot was fired by a high powered rifle into his [redacted] [redacted] feels this was a result of his unpopularity with AIM.

[redacted] advised that he had been told by MARK LANE that he had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and that MARK LANE had told him he had posted bond for [redacted] [redacted] further stated AIM members had told him he should visit LANE but as to this time, he had not because LANE was surrounded by AIM supporters, who he would not be popular with.

[redacted] indicated a general antipathy towards the AIM leadership and indicated he wished they had never occupied the village. [redacted] added that current problems in Wounded Knee are to some extent based on the occupation by AIM.

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # WIP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] jmf Date dictated 1/16/74

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b7c

-806

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted]
[redacted] South Dakota. [redacted] advised that he left
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1967 [redacted]
[redacted] currently attends school in Denver,
Colorado, and was back in the Pine Ridge, South Dakota, area on
semester break.

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During 1973, [redacted]
[redacted] Pine Ridge Reservation until September of 1973. He was
not involved in and has no knowledge of the takeover of Wounded
Knee, South Dakota. He advised that he has a [redacted]
[redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 [redacted] South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

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b7C

by [redacted] juE Date dictated 1/16/74

7-100-4 - 806

(1)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

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[redacted] was interviewed at her residence
[redacted] South
Dakota.

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[redacted] advised the following:

She knew of no one requesting the takeover of Wounded
Knee, South Dakota, by the American Indian Movement (AIM),
and she had had no advance warning that the takeover would happen.

[redacted] advised that she had not seen or talked to any of
the AIM leaders during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South
Dakota. [redacted] advised that she and [redacted]

[redacted] had remained in Wounded Knee during the entire
occupation. [redacted] advised that she and her husband had
been interviewed numerous times by MARK LAMM and his associates,
and that MARK LAMM told her and her husband several times not
to talk to the FBI.

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[redacted] advised that she had [redacted]
[redacted]

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # HP 70-6832

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b7C

by [redacted] JME Date dictated 1/15/74

70-6832-808

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 19, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at her residence [redacted] South Dakota. [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

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[redacted] advised the following:

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She is the [redacted]

[redacted] advised that she knew of no persons requesting the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement and had had no advance knowledge of the takeover of Wounded Knee. [redacted] stated she left Wounded Knee during the first week after the beginning of the occupation. She did not see any of the AIM leaders while at Wounded Knee.

[redacted] indicated that [redacted] had itemized the losses incurred by their family during the occupation.

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[redacted] had no knowledge of bombs or Molotov cocktails. She further indicated that no person had told her not to talk to the FBI.

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

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by SA [redacted] jmf Date dictated 1/16/74

70-6832-809

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

January 19, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted at his residence which is [redacted] was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and that the interview would concern the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

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[redacted] advised that he had no advance warning that Wounded Knee would be occupied and that he knew of no persons inviting AIM to occupy the village. [redacted] advised that he left Wounded Knee during the first week of the occupation and while he was absent, approximately \$150 worth of household goods and clothing was taken from his residence. [redacted] further advised that he had one Shetland pony in the area of his home when he left which was missing upon return. He valued this Shetland pony at \$45.00. At the time of the occupation, [redacted] but that he lost the job due to the occupation.

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[redacted] saw the caravan come into Wounded Knee on the night of the takeover but did not go down to the village to see what happened as he was playing cards. [redacted] left Wounded Knee approximately one week later with his family and during the time he was in Wounded Knee, did not go into the village itself.

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[redacted] advised he left Wounded Knee and avoided all confrontations as he was told to do so by [redacted] OSCAR HOLLOW HORN.

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[redacted] North Dakota, [redacted] Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) [redacted] sometime in February. [redacted] advised that his training had been delayed approximately one year due to the takeover of Wounded Knee and the loss of the paperwork which was to have been submitted.

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[redacted] advised no person had told him not to talk to the FBI and that he had no knowledge of bombs or Molotov cocktails.

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Interviewed on 1/10/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

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b7C

by SA [redacted] jmf Date dictated 1/16/74

70-6832-810

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/17/74

-1-

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] was interviewed at the residence [redacted]

[redacted] was apprised of the identity of the interviewing agents and was told he was being interviewed concerning his observations of militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members during the occupation of Wounded Knee, during the first part of 1973.

[redacted] advised that he had no prior knowledge of AIM's plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee, and no personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the community of Wounded Knee.

[redacted] advised that on February 27, 1973, he was residing with the [redacted]

[redacted] About three days after the occupation started.

[redacted] He advised they were evicted out of the [redacted] residence by militants involved in the occupation of Wounded Knee. All of the family clothing and personal items belonging to the [redacted] was destroyed. [redacted] had some \$600 worth of electrician's tools and lineman's tools stolen during the occupation of Wounded Knee.

On February 27, 1973, [redacted] was working on a housing program outside of Wounded Knee. On the 28th of February he learned about the shooting and problems at the trading post. About a week later, he returned to attend a meeting at the trading post. This meeting was held by CARTER CAMP with VERNON BELLECOURT, RUSSELL MEANS, and DENNIS BANKS in attendance. The purpose of this meeting was to establish AIM road block and to recruit security officers to man these road blocks. They had three road blocks set up and they asked for volunteers for security purposes. The individuals who were to handle the security duties at the road blocks were told to check credentials and let anyone in who was qualified, such as newsmen. The meeting was held inside the store (Wounded Knee Trading Post), and it was almost full. Most of the individuals in attendance at this meeting, [redacted] related, were outsiders and not residents of

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, SD File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

SA [redacted]
by SA [redacted]

and
dlb

Date dictated 1/12/74

-811

MP 70-6832-Sub P

Wounded Knee. [] was not in Wounded Knee on March 8, March 11 or March 26 and had heard nothing about the assault on Federal officers.

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[] advised that he did not observe any type of explosives, including molotov cocktails in Wounded Knee during the occupation.

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b7C

[] advised that he is not an elected official or member of the Wounded Knee Town Council. He advised that he is now campaigning to be elected to the council.

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b7C

[] further related that when he returned to Wounded Knee after the occupation, about May 9, 1973, the first person he saw was [] He later determined that [] had remained in Wounded Knee during the entire occupation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 18, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at his residence in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, regarding losses he sustained as an occupant of Wounded Knee during the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of this village.

He advised he was at his residence in Wounded Knee on the evening of February 27, 1973, when AIM took over this village. He resides, and resided on February 27, 1973, in a [redacted]

He left Wounded Knee on February 28, 1973, about 3:00 PM, through the Government roadblock on Manderson Road. He had no prior knowledge of this takeover and did not see or talk to any AIM leaders.

He advised that on February 27, 1973, [redacted] ROSE KILLS IN WATER, was very sick and she died on March 8, 1973, at Manderson, South Dakota.

He advised AIM has caused the Indian much harm and he lost the following items because of the Wounded Knee occupation because when he returned to his house on May 9, 1973, everything was gone or ruined:

- mike and microphone stand (\$85)
- shade lamp (two) (\$12)
- new trunk (\$12)
- shoes (\$12)
- vacuum cleaner (\$24)
- step ladder
- two sets of horse shoes
- two gallons of paint
- paint brush, new
- two lumber saws
- two wrecking bars
- one level
- one wood chisel
- two wash tubs
- two hammers
- one crescent wrench, 16 inches

70-6882-812

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] ebl Date dictated 1/15/74

MP 70-6832

(2)

One pipe wrench
one steel shears
two car batteries
one tire and wheel
one red wagon
one scoop shovel
one house light bulb
one axe
one shovel
three car jacks
one pair new shoes
three Indian peace pipes
one Indian drum
two cowboy hats

He advised AIM ruined the inside of his house and wrote AIM all over the walls.

He advised he would testify to the above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 18, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, regarding losses she sustained as an occupant of Wounded Knee during the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of this village.

b6
b7C

She advised that she resides [redacted]

b6
b7C

She stated that on February 27, 1973, when AIM took over Wounded Knee she was [redacted] Wounded Knee Trading Post.

b6
b7C

She lived, on February 27, 1973, [redacted] Trading Post.

b6
b7C

She lived there with [redacted]

b6
b7C

She advised that when AIM took over the village of Wounded Knee on February 27, 1973, she heard shooting around the Wounded Knee Trading Post about 8:00 PM. She did not see who was doing the shooting and she did not talk to any AIM individuals.

She advised she left Wounded Knee by foot early on the morning of February 28, 1973, and had only the clothes she had on her back.

She related she lost everything else she owned, which consisted of the following items:

two record players
radio
television
vacuum cleaner
electric frying pan
coffee percolator

70-6882-813

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

b6
b7C

by SA [redacted] ebl Date dictated 1/15/74

MP 70-6832

(2)

television antenna
all clothing
blankets, sheets
all children's clothing
three beds with mattresses
one couch
one matching chair
three big chairs
six kitchen chairs
table
two floor lamps
1962 Mercury automobile

She advised she had no idea of the total value of her loss.

She stated she would testify to the above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 18, 1974

[redacted]
[redacted] was contacted at his residence, Wounded Knee,
South Dakota, [redacted]

b6
b7C

He advised he [redacted]
in Wounded Knee on February 27, 1973, at the time of the American
Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of Wounded Knee.

b6
b7C

He stated he was [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

He advised he did not know about the occupation until
February 22, 1973, when he was stopped at the Government
roadblocks on Manderson Road when he was leaving Wounded Knee.

He did not see or talk to any of the AIM leaders.

He returned to Wounded Knee on May 9, 1973, when he
found out that everything he owned was gone or missing.

He stated he lost the following items:

- all clothes
- three suitcases
- one trunk
- all bedding, sheets, blankets
- one amplifier (\$400)
- drum set (\$200)
- records (\$300)
- three pairs of new boots
- three sets of Army uniforms

He advised he will be at [redacted] North Dakota,
United Tribes Training Center, [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

He stated he would testify to the above information.

70-6882-814

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

b6
b7C

by SA [redacted] ebl Date dictated 1/15/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 18, 1974

On January 10, 1974, [redacted] was contacted at [redacted] South Dakota, regarding losses he sustained as an occupant of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of this village.

b6
b7C

He advised on the evening of February 27, 1973, he was visiting [redacted] at the Catholic church, Wounded Knee, when AIM came and took over Wounded Knee. He heard shooting but did not see anyone he knew and did not talk to any AIM leaders.

b6
b7C

He left Wounded Knee on March 7, 1973, with [redacted]

b6
b7C

He advised that when they returned on May 9, 1973, they had lost everything they owned, which were the following items:

- all furniture
- dinette set
- gas heating stove
- cook stove
- three beds
- couch
- arm chair
- new record player
- radio
- three suitcases
- all cooking utensils and dishes
- all clothing
- bedding

70-6882-815

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at [redacted] South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

b6
b7C

by SA [redacted] ebl Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 18, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at [redacted] South Dakota, regarding losses she sustained as an occupant of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of this village.

b6
b7C

She stated she lived in a [redacted]
[redacted] on February 27, 1973, with [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

She advised she knew nothing about the occupation or the AIM leaders and she left Wounded Knee on March 7, 1973, with [redacted]. She advised all their belongings were lost. The only things saved were the clothes they had on their backs.

b6
b7C

She advised she lost the following items:

all furniture
dinette set
gas heating stove
cook stove
three beds
couch
arm chair
new record player
radio
three suitcases
all cooking utensils and dishes
all clothing for herself and all children
bedding
blankets

She stated she did not talk to any of the AIM leaders and did not have any prior knowledge of this occupation.

She advised she would testify to the above information.

70-6882-816

Interviewed on 1/10/74 at [redacted] South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

b6
b7C

by SA [redacted] ebl Date dictated 1/16/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 17, 1974

[redacted]
[redacted] was contacted at the residence
[redacted] South Dakota, and advised of the
official identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the
nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted] then
advised as follows:

b6
b7C

During the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota,
on February 27, 1973, she was [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

was not in Wounded Knee at that time since he was working and
living in Riverton, Wyoming. She stated that she never had any
prior knowledge of the take-over of Wounded Knee. She also stated
that she did not see or hear any discussions concerning Molotov
Cocktails or any other explosives.

According to Mrs. [redacted] she never saw or talked to any
of the leaders during the occupation of Wounded Knee.

b6
b7C

Mrs. [redacted] also stated that many of her personal
possessions, such as clothes which she left behind, were either
damaged or stolen.

b6
b7C

She further stated that she is not now and never has
been an elected official or a member of the Wounded Knee Town
Council.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

b6
b7C

by SAs [redacted] Date dictated 1/11/74

[redacted] mec

70-6832-817

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 18, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, regarding losses she sustained as an occupant of Wounded Knee during the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover of this village.

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b7C

She advised she resides [redacted] and did so at the time of the AIM takeover of Wounded Knee.

b6
b7C

She advised she was in Rapid City, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, when AIM took over Wounded Knee. She did not go back to Wounded Knee until May 9, 1973, when everything they had was gone or ruined.

She stated she knew nothing about the Wounded Knee takeover and did not talk to any AIM leaders.

She advised she lost the following items:

record player
radio
watch (Timex)
Black Hills gold ring
baby clothes
all her clothes

She had no idea of the total value of the items she lost.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

b6
b7C

by SA [redacted] ebl Date dictated 1/15/74

70-6882-818

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/17/74

[redacted] was interviewed at
the [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that she had no prior knowledge of American Indian Movement's (AIM) plans to occupy the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and no personal knowledge that AIM had been invited into the community of Wounded Knee.

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b7C

Miss [redacted] advised that she had no loss of personal property as she lived away from Wounded Knee with her parents at the time of the occupation.

b6
b7C

Miss [redacted] advised that she went into Wounded Knee a couple of times. On one occasion she went to a meeting at the Tipi Church in Wounded Knee with her parents. This meeting was conducted by LEONARD CROW DOG and also in attendance were RUSSELL MEANS, CARTER CAMP, DENNIS BANKS, CLYDE BELLECOURT, and VERNON BELLECOURT. On another occasion she witnessed the burning of the trading post. She related that RUSSELL MEANS, CARTER CAMP, DENNIS BANKS, LEONARD CROW DOG, and CLYDE and VERNON BELLECOURT were all in attendance along with some one hundred other people, including children. Everyone stood around with lighted torches and threw the lighted torches at and into the building. She could not identify anyone as being in charge of this activity, but advised that all of the AIM leaders participated in the burning of the trading post.

b6
b7C

Miss [redacted] advised that she could not recall anything definite on the dates of March 8, March 11 and March 26, and heard nothing regarding the assault on Federal officers during the occupation.

b6
b7C

Miss [redacted] advised that she saw no explosive devices or molotov cocktails during the occupation of Wounded Knee.

b6
b7C

Miss [redacted] advised that she is not an elected or appointed member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at [redacted] South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

b6
b7C

by SA [redacted] dlb Date dictated 1/12/74

70-6832-819

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 1/8/74

On January 4, 1974, [redacted] Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. (WDC), was contacted by [redacted] who identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). [redacted] was advised she was being contacted pursuant to a letter from HENRY E. PETERSEN, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, to the Director, FBI, entitled "Wounded Knee Leadership Trials; Tape Recordings of Negotiation Sessions", dated December 27, 1973, and was explained this letter requested the FBI obtain tape recordings of Negotiation Sessions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, that were taped, in order to duplicate these tapes pursuant to a court order requiring the government to produce same to the Defendants' Counsel.

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b7C

[redacted] advised that on April 5, 1973, she received from the Office of Associate Attorney General, CHARLES ABLARD, two tape recordings of negotiating sessions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and was instructed to transcribe same.

[redacted] advised she made a twenty-five page transcription of a tape described as, "Cassette 13, side 8, titled Negotiations-April 3, 1973", and a ten page transcription of a tape recording described as, "Cassette 15, side ten". [redacted] advised the transcriptions were made over a two day period from April 5-6, 1973. [redacted] described the tapes as being of poor audio quality, being hard to understand and having much background noise.

Interviewed on 1/7/74 at Washington, D. C. File # 100 157-6209

by SA [redacted] pp/mad Date dictated 1/8/74

b6
b7C

70-6882-820

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/8/74

1

On January 3, 1974, [redacted] Public Information Office, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (WDC), was contacted by [redacted] who identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

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b7C

[redacted] advised that during a large period of the time during the Wounded Knee occupation in South Dakota he operated tape recorders for the United States Government during negotiation sessions, however, he advised that after a tape was completed it was turned over to the Senior government negotiator on the scene. [redacted] stated he does not have any tapes or transcriptions of tapes of negotiating sessions at Wounded Knee in his possession.

Interviewed on 1/3/74 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 157-6209

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/8/74

b6
b7C

15-6882-821

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/8/74

Date of transcription

1

On January 4, 1974, [redacted] [redacted] Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. (WDC), was contacted at her office by [redacted] who identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and displayed his credentials to her. [redacted] was advised she was being contacted pursuant to a letter from HENRY E. PETERSEN, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division to the Director, FBI, entitled "Wounded Knee Leadership Trials; Tape Recordings of Negotiation Sessions," dated December 27, 1973, and also explained this letter requested the FBI obtain tape recordings of negotiation sessions at Wounded Knee South Dakota that were taped, in order to duplicate these tapes pursuant to a court order requiring the government to produce same to the Defendants' Counsel.

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b7C

[redacted] stated that being in the [redacted] she was in possession of four tape recordings of negotiating sessions at Wounded Knee South Dakota. [redacted] stated that she was instructed by KENT PRIZZELL, Solicitor, Department of the Interior, WDC, to turn over these tapes to the FBI in compliance with the letter from Mr. PETERSEN.

[redacted] provided the following tapes:

1. A Channel Master brand cassette tape labeled on sides one and two as "Negotiations - Wounded Knee 4-9-73"
2. A Team brand cassette tape labeled on side one as, "Negotiating NTG, 5/1/73" and side two as "Negotiating 5/1/73"
3. A Team brand cassette tape labeled on sides one and two as "Negotiations, May 2, '73"
4. A Team brand cassette tape labeled on sides three and four as "Negotiations 5/2"

Upon receipt of the above four tapes, Agent [redacted] initialed and dated each tape.

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/4/74 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 157-6209

by [redacted] pp [redacted] Date dictated 1/8/74

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b7C

71-611-822

[] advised she had in her possession three transcripts of tapes from negotiations sessions at Wounded Knee and provided the below described transcriptions:

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1. An eight page transcription labeled, "Second side cassette-meeting KENT PRIZZELL-April 29, 1973."
2. An eight page transcription labeled "Negotiations (continued) unmarked cassette."
3. A seven page transcription of a tape described as "Part of cassette marked III or IV from Negotiating Session May 2, 1973."

The following was noted beneath the description of the above transcript:

"There are two cassettes from this meeting (four sides) all very difficult to understand."

[] was issued a receipt for the above four tapes and three transcriptions described above and was furnished a copy of the letter from Mr. PETERSEN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 12/28/73

On December 27, 1973, KENT FRIZZELL, Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., furnished the following information to [redacted] Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation:

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He stated that tape recordings were made of most of the negotiation sessions between United States officials and representatives of the insurgents occupying Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the February to May, 1973, occupation of the village by militant American Indians and their supporters. He advised that many of these tapes were turned over to him while acting as the Chief Government negotiator and that these were in turn given over to the Department of Justice. In addition, he advised he had several tape recordings of negotiation sessions in his custody which were stored in his office.

FRIZZELL stated he had the opportunity to listen to several of the tapes he had given to the Department of Justice but has yet heard the contents of the tapes in his possession. FRIZZELL stated the audible quality of the tapes he had heard was very poor, noting they were quite often incomprehensible and the speakers unidentifiable.

Interviewed on 12/27/73 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 157-6209

by SA [redacted] mad Date dictated 12/28/73

b6
b7C

70-6602-823

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 1/11/74

On January 8, 1974, KENT FRIZZELL, Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. (WDC), furnished the following information to [redacted] Special Agent (SA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

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He stated that tape recordings were made of most of the negotiation sessions between United States officials and representatives of the insurgents occupying Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the February to May, 1973, occupation by militant American Indians and their supporters. FRIZZELL stated this policy was initiated after the insurgents began recording the sessions. He advised that many of the government tapes were turned over to him while acting as the chief government negotiator and that these were in turn given over to the Department of Justice. In addition, he advised he had maintained custody of four tapes which had been stored in his office.

FRIZZELL stated he had the opportunity to listen to several of the tapes he had given to the Department of Justice but had not listened to the contents of the tapes which were in his possession. FRIZZELL stated the audible quality of the tapes he had heard was very poor, noting they were quite often incomprehensible and the speakers unidentifiable. FRIZZELL stated that much of the problem was a result of the physical settings in which the negotiations were held. Quite often these settings were in a large teepee which was acoustically lacking. Participants in the negotiations were seated throughout the teepee and quite often only those near the microphone could be heard.

FRIZZELL advised that while at Wounded Knee, he was assigned a secretary from the United States Marshal's Service, whom he believed was from the Minneapolis Office, to assist him with administrative matters. While still on the scene at Wounded Knee, she transcribed several tapes for him, but stated they were very difficult to understand.

Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 157-6209

by SA [redacted] :cam Date dictated 1/10/74

b6
b7C

72-6882-824

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/8/74

1

On January 4, 1974, [redacted] Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (WDC), was contacted at her office by [redacted] who identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and displayed his credentials to her.

[redacted] was advised she was being contacted pursuant to a letter from HENRY E. PETERSEN, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, to the Director, FBI, entitled "Wounded Knee Leadership Trials; Tape Recordings of Negotiation Sessions," dated December 27, 1973, and also explained this letter requested the FBI obtain tape recordings of negotiation sessions at Wounded Knee South Dakota that were taped, in order to duplicate these tapes pursuant to a court order requiring the government to produce same to the Defendants' Counsel.

Miss [redacted] advised that as [redacted] in the Office of Deputy Attorney General, she was in possession of 14 cassette tape recordings of Negotiation Sessions at Wounded Knee. [redacted] stated she was advised of the contents of the letter from Mr. PETERSEN by Associate Deputy Attorney General, GARY BAISE, and was instructed to turn over the tapes to the FBI in compliance with the departmental instructions.

[redacted] provided the following cassette tape recordings:

1. Scotch brand cassette tape labeled on sides one and two as "Negotiations 3/31 12/30 PM"
2. Tracs brand cassette tape labeled on side three as "Negotiations 3/31"; side four was blank.
3. Team brand cassette tape labeled on sides five and six as "Negotiations April 1, 1973"
4. Team brand cassette tape labeled on sides seven and eight as "Negotiations April 1, 1973"

Interviewed on 1/4/74 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 157-6209

by SA [redacted] DP Date dictated 1/8/74

70-688-4-825

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

5. Team brand cassette tape labeled on side nine as "4-2 IRG" and side ten labeled as "4-2 NEGOT"
6. Team brand cassette tape side eleven labeled as "4-2 Negotiation & Press Conf"; side twelve was blank.
7. Team brand cassette tape labeled on sides thirteen and fourteen as "Negotiations-Tues Session 4/3"
8. Team brand cassette tape labeled on side fifteen as "Negotiation 4-3 & Press Confer"; side sixteen was blank.
9. Team brand cassette tape labeled on side seventeen as "Neg (1) 4-4"; Side eighteen labeled "Negot (2) 4-4"
10. Ampex 90 brand cassette tape labeled on side nineteen as "4-4 Negotiation - side three # 1, 2"; side twenty labeled at "4-4 Negotiation - side four"
11. Ampex 90 brand cassette tape labeled on side twenty-one as "#1 AM Negotiations 4-5-3 13"; side twenty-two was labeled as "#2 PM 4-5-3 Signing Ceremony"
12. Ampex 90 brand cassette tape labeled on side twenty-three as "side six #3 4-5-3 #14"; Side 24 labeled as "#4 Press Conf #15 4-5-3"
13. Ampex 90 brand cassette tape labeled on side twenty-five as "4/6/73 PM/Truck"; side opposite was not marked.
14. Ampex 90 brand cassette tape side twenty-six labeled #1 April 7, 1973"; side twenty-seven labeled as "side #2 April 7, 1973"

Upon receipt of the above tapes Agent initialed and dated each tape.

WFO 157-6209

3

[] also advised that she had in her possession two transcriptions of parts of the above tapes. [] made available a twenty-five page transcription described as cassette 13 side eight, Negotiations - April 3, 1973, and ten page transcription of a tape described as cassette fifteen, side ten.

[] was issued a receipt for the fourteen cassette tapes and the two transcriptions described above and was furnished a Xerox copy of the letter from HENRY E. PETERSEN.

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b7C

1/14/74

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-2404)

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-6209)

DENNIS JAMES BANKS
CIR-BURGLARY
(OO:MP)

Re Buairtel dated 1/4/74; MPtel to Bu dated 1/2/74;
and WFO airtel dated 1/8/74 captioned as above.

WFO forwarded via re WFO airtel 18 cassette tapes
and five transcripts of negotiating sessions at Wounded Knee, S.D.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies and for MP, the
original and six copies of six self-explanatory FD 302's which
describe when, what and from whom these materials were obtained,
and additional investigation related to tape recordings of
negotiating sessions at Wounded Knee, S.D.

For the information of the Bu and MP, during an inter-
view with US Marshal [REDACTED] on 1/3/74, it was learned
he has in his possession tape recordings of most of the USM
radio transmissions from Wounded Knee, including the shooting
of USM LLOYD GRIMM.

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b7C

Also, during the interview of KENT FRIZZELL, on 1/8/74
it was learned FRIZZELL has in his possession the originals of
the agreements signed between the insurgents and government
officials in April, 1973 which was to end the occupation.
FRIZZELL was unable to furnish the location of the agreements
signed in May, 1973 which did end the occupation.

b6
b7C

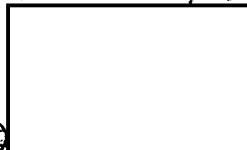
2 - Bureau (Encl. 12)
2 - Minneapolis (70-6864) (Encl. 42)
1 - WFO

RSB:jed

(5)

orig in 10-6864

70-6882-82



WFO 157-6209

WFO desires to return copies of each cassette to the governmental agency which furnished the original, it has been learned the copies provided to WFO by the FBIHQ Lab for this purpose are identified only by K numbers. Minneapolis contact AUSA Hurd and obtain from him the identity of each K number to its corresponding originals and advise WFO in order that the copies may be returned to their respective contributors.

MP 70-6832

[redacted] dea
(1*)

The following investigation conducted at
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on January 9, 1974, by
Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted]

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b7C

Mrs. [redacted] advised during the course
of another interview that the following individuals were not
residing in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at the time of
the occupation by American Indian Movement members:

1. [redacted] is presently living in
[redacted] Nebraska, and was residing there at the time
of the occupation.

2. ELIZABETH FAST HORSE is presently residing
in Mason City, Nebraska, and was residing there at time
of the occupation.

3. [redacted] is living somewhere in Idaho
and was living there during occupation.

70-6832-831

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 17, 1974

On January 15, 1974, [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation, Minneapolis, took custody of the original and two copies of the negotiation session tapes between Government officials and Wounded Knee occupants.

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b7c

On the same date the original and one copy of the above described tapes were handed over to Assistant United States Attorney R.D. HURD.

Interviewed on 1/15/74 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # 70-6864

by SA [redacted] kcu Date dictated 1/15/74

b6
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 18, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at his residence in [redacted] South Dakota, and was advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted] then furnished the following information:

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b7C

[redacted] were residing [redacted] at the time of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, February 27, 1973. It is noted that the residence [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that neither he nor his wife had any prior knowledge of the occupation of Wounded Knee. He advised that a couple of windows in the trailer house were broken as was a door in the trailer. Approximately \$25.00 to \$30.00 worth of meat was taken from a freezer in the trailer house sometime during the occupation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] then advised that neither he nor his wife went down to the hamlet of Wounded Knee or anywhere near the area which was being occupied until after the occupation was ended.

b6
b7C

[redacted] then stated that neither he nor his wife saw or talked to any of the six AIM leaders at any time during the occupation.

b6
b7C

He also advised that at no time did he see or hear any discussions concerning Molotov cocktails or the use of any explosive devices.

[redacted] said that neither he nor any member of his family is or was an elected official or member of Wounded Knee Town Council.

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

b6
b7C

by SA [redacted] and jmf Date dictated 1/15/74

70-6582-836

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

January 18, 1974

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted at his residence in the [redacted] South Dakota, and was advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted] then furnished the following information:

b6
b7C

He was living in [redacted] South Dakota, at the time of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973; however, he and his family moved out of their house the next morning, February 28, 1973, [redacted] Wyoming, where they [redacted] He advised that he did return to Wounded Knee about three times in an effort to get to his home but was unable to do so because of the roadblocks. He and his family finally found a place to [redacted] South Dakota, during the latter part of the occupation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] then advised that he had no prior knowledge of the occupation.

b6
b7C

He also stated that there was a great deal of damage done to his home, including broken windows, doors and some pieces of furniture and many things were stolen. [redacted] stated that his wife would be able to furnish more information concerning items stolen.

b6
b7C

[redacted] added that he saw the caravan of cars pulling into Wounded Knee during the evening of February 27, 1973, but was too far away to recognize anybody in the vehicles.

b6
b7C

He stated he never saw or heard anything pertaining to Molotov cocktails or any other explosives. He never saw or talked to any of the six leaders in Wounded Knee.

[redacted] then stated that he is not and was not an elected official or member of Wounded Knee Town Council.

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] /jmf Date dictated 1/15/74

b6
b7C

70-6582-837

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription **January 17, 1974**

[redacted] was con-
tacted at her residence in [redacted] South Dakota, and
advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents
as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] then furnished the following information:

b6
b7C

She was living in [redacted] at the time of the
takeover of that hamlet on February, 27, 1973, and she never had
any prior knowledge of the occupation. She also advised that she
never saw or heard anything pertaining to explosive devices of
any kind.

b6
b7C

[redacted] further advised that she never saw or talked
to any of the six leaders during the occupation of Wounded Knee,
South Dakota.

b6
b7C

She also stated that everything in their house had been
damaged - dishes broken, clothes ripped or stolen, furniture
stolen or damaged and that quite a few things had been stolen.
She advised that some of the things missing included her purse,
some bead-work, quilts, clothes, cooking utensils, beds, dishes
and she advised that the approximate value of these items is \$500.

She further advised that she is not now, and never has
been an elected official or member of the Wounded Knee Town
Council.

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at [redacted] South Dakota File # MP 70-6832
by SA [redacted] and jmf Date dictated 1/14/74

b6
b7C

70-6887-838

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1*)

Date of transcription 1/21/74

[redacted] was contacted in [redacted] South Dakota, and advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the interview by SA [redacted] then advised as follows:

b6
b7C

At the time of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, [redacted] Montana. He stated that [redacted] Ashland Guild Arts and Crafts Company and that he remained in Montana during the time of the occupation except for two visits to [redacted]. He advised that both visits were of short duration and did not know anything pertaining to the takeover and occupation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] did advise that one evening while he was back visiting, he went down the hill toward Wounded Knee simply to "see what was going on", however, he never got near enough to observe any activity within Wounded Knee and after spending a short time with his grandmother at her residence, he went back home.

b6
b7C

[redacted] then advised that he could furnish no additional information and the interview was terminated.

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832
by SA [redacted] /dea Date dictated 1/15/74

b6
b7C

76-6832-839

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 16, 1974

[redacted] was interviewed at his residence.

[redacted] South Dakota.

[redacted] South Dakota.

[redacted] He provided the following information:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Howard Knott, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832 P
by SA [redacted] mjs Date dictated 1/15/74

b6
b7C

70-6882-846

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 21, 1974

14

Mrs. [redacted] was interviewed at her residence. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
South Dakota. She provided the following information:

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] January 27, 1973, when the American Indian Movement (AIM) took over Wounded Knee, South Dakota. A day later they left and did not return until June, 1973.

b6
b7C

She had no knowledge AIM was coming to the village. Her personal effects were all taken and the trailer was completely destroyed. She was never an official of any kind on the reservation. She was not contacted by any AIM or government people in the past year. [redacted]

b6
b7C

Interviewed on January 9, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832

by Srs [redacted] :kh Date dictated January 15, 1974

b6
b7C

70-6882-841

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 21, 1974

1

[redacted] was interviewed at her residence,
[redacted] at which time she provided
the following information:

b6
b7C

She is the [redacted]
[redacted] were in Wounded Knee, South Dakota,
on February 27, 1973, at the time of the American Indian
Movement (AIM) siege. She was told to leave a few days later
by United States Marshals, and she did and did not return
until after the siege.

b6
b7C

She had no prior knowledge of AIM plans, nor
did she know whether AIM was invited into the area. She had
her house broken into and had clothing taken, but she kept no
list of the amount of damage and theft. She would estimate
hundreds of dollars. She did not hear or see any AIM leaders.
She was not, nor has she ever been, an elected or appointed
official of the Town Council or the Oglala Sioux Tribe. No
one, government or AIM, had talked to her since the siege.

Interviewed on January 9, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832

by SA [redacted] kh Date dictated January 15, 1974

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

70-6882-842

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 21, 19741

[redacted] was interviewed at his residence, [redacted] at which time he provided the following information:

b6
b7C

He is the [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

He was in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, when members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized the village. He did not realize what had happened, however, until the following day when United States Marshals on the Porcupine roadblock told him to move out. He and his family, who lived in the outlying area of the village at the time, stayed for a week and then moved to a cousin's house who lived out of the area. They did not return until the siege was over.

He had no prior knowledge of AIM plans, nor did he know whether AIM was invited into the area. He lost a cow during the siege, but he did not believe AIM killed it. He lost nothing else. His house was not broken into. He did not hear or see any AIM leaders. He was not, nor has he ever been, an elected or appointed official of the Town Council or the Oglala Sioux Tribe. No government or AIM individual has talked to him during the past year.

He was not employed and collected Social Security.
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Interviewed on January 10, 1974 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MINNEAPOLIS 70-6832

by SA [redacted] kh Date dictated January 15, 1974

b6
b7C

70-6882-843

MP 70-6832

[redacted] den
(1*)

b6
b7C

The following investigation conducted at
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on January 9, 1974, by
Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Mrs. [redacted] advised during the course
of another interview that the following individuals were not
residing in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at the time of
the occupation by American Indian Movement members:

1. [redacted] is presently living in
[redacted] Nebraska, and was residing there at the time
of the occupation.

2. ELIZABETH FAST HORSE is presently residing
in Mason City, Nebraska, and was residing there at time
of the occupation.

3. [redacted] is living somewhere in Idaho
and was living there during occupation.

70-6852-844

MP 70-6832

[redacted] daa

(1*)

b6
b7C

The following investigation was conducted at
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted] on January 9, 1974:

b6
b7C

Mrs. [redacted] South
Dakota, advised during the course of another interview by
Special Agents [redacted] that during the time of
the occupation of Wounded Knee, February, 1973, to May, 1973,
[redacted] was residing in Iowa and
that is where she still resides.

Mrs. [redacted] further advised that her
[redacted]

In view of the ages of the children, it was
felt that an interview of them would not be feasible at
this time.

76-6857-845

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 8, 1974

[redacted] Shannon County Office, State Department of Social Services, Division of Social Welfare, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, advised that on February 27, 1973, the date of the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [redacted] was involved in transferring their records from a manual to a computer system. This procedure was required by the state, and it was necessary to complete this prior to April 1, 1973, or the state stood to lose several thousands of dollars in Federal funds. In addition [redacted] there were state employees from other cities in South Dakota assigned to assist in completing the task.

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b7C

On February 28, 1973, all the Bureau of Indian Affairs Offices at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, closed, and [redacted] office also closed. The office was closed on the authority of ROBERT SCHULZ, Regional Director, State Department of Social Services, Division of Social Welfare. The records of the office were taken to Rapid City, South Dakota, where the work was completed. The office was not reopened until March 25, 1973. [redacted] advised that the office was closed and the work was transferred because of the Wounded Knee takeover, and the fear that there might be further disturbances in Pine Ridge, which would have interrupted the work.

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b7C

[redacted] stated that the office administers the following programs on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation:

b6
b7C

1. Old age assistance
2. Aid to totally and permanently disabled
3. Aid to the blind
4. Aid to dependent children

Interviewed on 12/26/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6864

by SA [redacted] sec [redacted] Date dictated 1/2/74

b6
b7C

76-6852-846

1/22/74

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-2403)
ATTENTION: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] GENERAL CRIMES DIVISION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE UNIT

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6864)

SUBJECT: DENNIS JAMES BARKS
CIR - BURGLARY
(WOUNDED KNEE RELATED MATTER)

b6
b7c

Re Minneapolis telephone call to Bureau 1/21/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a self-explanatory LHM dated as above and captioned "Wounded Knee Negotiation Agreements."

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- ④ - Minneapolis
 - 2 - 70-6864
 - 1 - 70-6832-Sub F
 - ① - 70-6832

JOH:jrp

(6)

JTP

H

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

10-11-74-850

Minneapolis, Minnesota

January 22, 1974

WOUNDED KNEE NEGOTIATION AGREEMENTS

On January 21, 1974, Assistant United States Attorney Richard D. Hurd, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was advised that Mr. Kent Frizzel has in his possession an agreement signed by the Government and the occupants of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during April, 1973.

Mr. Hurd is currently in St. Paul, Minnesota, as a member of the Government team prosecuting Dennis James Banks and Russell Charles Means for their participation in the takeover and occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, from February 27, 1973, to May 8, 1973. Mr. Frizzel during this period of time was an Assistant Attorney General who represented the Government during negotiation sessions with the occupants of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during April and May, 1973.

Mr. Hurd advised that he is not currently interested in the Government obtaining from Mr. Frizzel the original of any agreements which Mr. Frizzel may have in his possession as they do not directly relate to the Government's prosecution. Mr. Hurd stated that he anticipates subpoenaing Mr. Frizzel as a Government witness and, should he deem it appropriate to enter agreements between the Government and the occupants of Wounded Knee into evidence, he will do so through Mr. Frizzel.

In conclusion Mr. Hurd stated that he would request that Mr. Frizzel retain any documents or agreements relating to the Wounded Knee matter until such time as he is called to testify and at that time he would request that Mr. Frizzel bring with him any pertinent documents.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6 - Bureau
④ - Minneapolis
JOH:jrp
(10) JRP

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-9238)

1/25/74

SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD

DENNIS JAMES BANKS
CIR - BURGLARY
ET AL

WOUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
MOTION TO DISMISS
1/9/74

WOUNDED KNEE NON-LEADERSHIP TRIALS,
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA
MOTION TO DISMISS
1/25/74

On 1/25/74 USA WILLIAM F. CLAYTON, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, advised SA JOHN E. MC CARTY that on 1/25/74 a civil law suit had been filed at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, requesting dismissal of actions against RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, DENNIS JAMES BANKS, and 140 other AIM members who have been named in Federal indictments and charged in South Dakota State Court in connection with the disturbances at Custer, South Dakota. A separate case file is being opened under the caption "Wounded Knee Non-Leadership Trials, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Motion To Dismiss, 1/25/74", Minneapolis file 70-9238.

6 - Minneapolis
(2 - 70-9238)
(1 - 70-6832 - Sub P)
(1 - 70-6864)
(1 - 70-6882)
(1 - 157-3371)

TSB:sks
(6)

70-6882-851

2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)

DATE: 1/25/74

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (176-89) (P)

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS
CIR - BURGLARY AND LARCENY;
ARL - IFP; AFO; CONSPIRACY;
UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re Minneapolis airtel Los Angeles, 12/3/73.

For information of Minneapolis, all information developed previously by Omaha in reference to MEANS has been furnished to Minneapolis in your file 157-1460, Omaha file 157-1476.

As previously indicated. Scotts Bluff [redacted] Nebraska, has been attempting to complete prosecution of MEANS since January, 1973. However, either through MEANS not being available or through what [redacted] regards as delay tactics on the part of MEANS' counsel, very little has actually been accomplished in regards to MEANS' prosecution.

On 12/19/73 [redacted] stated in view of the impending trial at St. Paul, Minnesota, of both MEANS and DENNIS BANKS, he will make no further effort to try MEANS until that trial is concluded.

[redacted] on 1/14/74 advised he noted the trial of BANKS and MEANS has commenced. He further advised that should MEANS be convicted and receive a substantial sentence, it is very possible he might be forced to dismiss his charges rather than to attempt to effect the return of MEANS to Gering, Nebraska, an undertaking he felt would be very difficult.

② - Minneapolis
2 - Omaha
RDK:dds
(4)



5010-108-02

70-6882-852
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

OM 176-89

The charges on which MEANS was arrested by Scottsbluff, Nebraska, Police Department on 1/14/74 include felony carrying concealed weapon charge and have been amended to include felony assaulting and resisting police officer charge.

Naturally, until case disposed of in court, no disposition can be reported.

Omaha will continue to follow and report ultimate disposition of state charges in OM 157-1476.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-8549)

DATE: 1/28/74

FROM : SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD

SUBJECT: DENNIS JAMES BANKS
CIR - BURGLARY
ET AL

WOUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
MOTION TO DISMISS
1/9/74

On 1/25/74 AUSA RICHARD D. HURD advised that a review of the above motion disclosed a large amount of additional investigation that he desired. This investigation is based on numerous allegations of MARK LANE. He stated, however, that persons named by Mr. LANE as being the "complainants" and source of allegations of misconduct on the part of Government Officials, not be interviewed during the course of the investigation. He was of the opinion that the complainants might be called as defense witnesses and that interview with those persons might result in additional claims of harassment by defense attorneys. Allegations raised by the defendants are to be resolved where possible through other investigation and interviews. Care should be taken to avoid any interviews that might give the defense additional "ammunition" in claiming harassment, improper conduct, etc., on the part of Bureau of Government personnel. Cases have been opened based on review of the above motion. Leads set forth where deemed necessary should carry a cautionary statement regarding the "harassment" of defense witnesses.

Investigation should be considered expedite in view of pending trial.

37 - Minneapolis

(2 - 70-8549)

(1 - 70-6864)

(1 - 70-6882)

(1 - 70-6832 - Sub P)

(1 - Each Agent on Squad 7 - SA

(1 - Each Rapid City RA Agent - SA

TSB:sk
(37)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	
JAN 29 1974	

70-6882-853



SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (89-143) (P)

1/28/74

SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
CHETIS A. FITZGERALD - VICTIM
[REDACTED]

CO: Minneapolis

Instant date SA [REDACTED] telephonically advised ASAC VINCENT MC CARTHY, Butte Division, that AUSA E. D. HURD requested a certified copy of the Larceny by Bailiff Warrant issued for the U-Haul van used by the subjects in the shooting of FITZGERALD [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

MC CARTHY stated he would advise one of the Resident Agents in Missoula, Montana, to pick up same and forward direct to Minneapolis.

6 - Minneapolis
(1 - 70-6802-Sub D)
(1 - 70-6802)
(1 - 70-6804)

[REDACTED] wlb
(5) *slb*

71-6802-854

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 28 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 1/29/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTENTION: GENERAL
CRIMES UNIT, GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION AND OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL)

b6
b7c

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-8549)

SUBJECT: DENNIS JAMES BANKS
CIR - BURGLARY,
ET AL

WOUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
MOTION TO DISMISS
1/9/74

Enclosed is one copy of the 1/9/74 motion to dismiss the criminal action pending against RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS and DENNIS JAMES BANKS in connection with the trial of those subjects in USDC, Western District of South Dakota, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

The affidavit of 85 pages is attested to by Defense Attorney MARK LANE. The appendix consists in part of copies of motions filed with the court on prior occasions. The numbering used is not in sequence order and, therefore, the pages of the appendix were numbered in sequence A1 - A184. Prior motions made by the defense and incorporated in this motion are shown on the face sheet of the enclosed motion and are as follows:

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
5 - Minneapolis
 (1 - 70-6864)
 (1 - 70-6882)
 (1 - 70-6832 - Sub P)

TSB:sks
(8)

70-6882-855

b6
b7c

Approved: 
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DAVID HILL verses KERMIT SANDE

(Appendix page A160)

Petition for removal of trial of defendants arising out of alleged crimes committed at Custer, South Dakota, from State to Federal Courts.

WOUNDED KNEE LEGAL DEFENSE/OFFENSE COMMITTEE

verses FBI

(Page A121)

Civil action based on alleged harassment, intimidation, and interference with the activities of the defense attorneys and aides.

BRIM verses WILSON

(Page A117)

Civil action protesting the barring of members of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee from the Wounded Knee district of Pine Ridge Reservation under authority of the Tribal Council.

In addition to the above actions named in the face sheet, is the following:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DICK WILSON

(Page A13)

A civil action protesting the discharge of plaintiffs from Federally financed programs supervised by the Tribal Council.

The above actions were all filed with the USDC for the Western District of South Dakota. AUSA RICHARD D. HURD has advised that matters contained in the 1/9/74 motion to dismiss are, therefore, largely repetitious of matters previously adjudicated by the Court.

Mr. HURD, after reviewing the motion, advised that he desired that it be determined if the following incidents listed in the motion have been the subject of investigation, and if not, that pertinent persons be interviewed. The allegations referred to by Mr. HURD and made in the affidavit are as follows:

1.

[REDACTED]

(Page 6, paragraph 1)

[REDACTED] was subjected to mace and was struck by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

2.

[REDACTED]

(Page 6, paragraph 2)

[REDACTED] was stopped by BIA Police and with her children was required to stand outside her car in the cold weather.

b6
b7C

3.

[REDACTED]

(Page 7, paragraph 2)

Mrs. [REDACTED] was threatened by persons who beat on her door. BIA Police failed to arrest the offenders.

b6
b7C

4.

[REDACTED]

(Page 9C, paragraph 2)

[REDACTED] was fired from a Federally funded work program because he was an American Indian Movement (AIM) supporter and was denied a trailer for his residence that was available through Federal Emergency Relief.

b6
b7C

5.

[REDACTED]

(Page 9C, paragraph 4)

Mr. [REDACTED] was fired from an OEO funded job because he had stayed in Wounded Knee during the confrontation.

b6
b7C

6.

ETHEL MERRIVAL

(Page 10, paragraph 1; Page 11, paragraph 2 and 3; Page 13, paragraph 2)

Mrs. MERRIVAL, tribal lawyer, alleges that the Tribal Judicial System is prejudiced against AIM members, that Tribal Officers made hostile and threatening statements about AIM members and their attorneys and her appeals for police action have been ignored.

7.

[REDACTED] (

(Page 10, paragraph; Page 11, paragraph 1)

Mr. [REDACTED] alleges he observed members of the Tribal President's "Goon Squad" beat MEANS. [REDACTED] who was interviewed by the FBI states he gave no information to the FBI and that he was subsequently beaten by the Goon Squad after the Goon Squad learned from the BIA that he, [REDACTED] had been interviewed.

b6
b7C

8.

WILLIAM J. JANKLOW

(Page 14-16, A23 - A30)

Mr. JANKLOW, Assistant Attorney General of South Dakota, is accused of misleading defendants while incarcerated in the fall of 1973 in the South Dakota Custer County Jail. He was charged with improperly selecting their attorneys, possible collusion with the Judge, etc., in order to deny them fair trials. In the appendix is a complaint filed with the Committee of Grievances, State Bar of South Dakota.

9. USM GEORGE TENNYSON
(Page 26, paragraph 4)

On 3/26/73 during the occupation of Wounded Knee, several defense attorneys were stopped by an unofficial roadblock (maintained by men under the orders of the Tribal President) and while a USM watched, food was stolen. No action was taken against the person who stole the food. The persons maintaining the roadblock were receiving Federal funds.

10. UNITED STATES MARSHALS
(Pages 56 and 57)

On 5/27/73 a group of Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee (WKLD/OC) members entered Wounded Knee for defense purposes intending to photograph and collect evidence. They were ordered from the area by United States Marshals.

11. BURGLARY, DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, AND THEFT BY
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT WOUNDED KNEE.
(Page 77, paragraph 4 through Page 80,
paragraph 6)

Allegations were made that cars were damaged, houses were burglarized, materials stolen, and property damaged by Federal Officers and on some occasion accompanied by private citizens. The thefts, etc., occurred during the period that the residents of Wounded Knee left their homes to go to the processing and interview point on the day that the occupation of Wounded Knee was terminated. During the period they were absent, Federal Officials entered the village and the alleged damage occurred at that time. Persons specifically named to have suffered damages were:

[REDACTED] AGNES AFRAID OF HAWK, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The defense alleges the damage was caused by Federal Officers to influence the news media. After the damage was committed, the news media were allowed into the village and they, therefore, believed that the damage had occurred during the occupation by AIM sympathizers.

Minneapolis is presently in the process of attempting to identify the situations described above. If investigation has not been conducted or the incident referred to cannot be identified, further investigation will be instituted. These investigations are being conducted on an expedite basis.

The above items, i.e., 1 through 11, are situations where investigation was requested by Mr. HURD.

The following items, 12 through 29, are being set forth since a review of the motion discloses that they contained allegations against the FBI. Minneapolis files will be reviewed to identify the situation in order to enable the selection of the best method of denying or refuting that allegation. Thereafter, affidavits to that affect will be obtained from the appropriate FBI personnel. The affidavits obtained will be furnished to AUSA HURD for appropriate filing in the answer to the motion so that all allegations against the FBI are, where possible, denied or refuted. The allegations against the FBI are as follows:

12. [REDACTED]
(Page 8, A4-A10)
On 8/25/73 [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] on the Pine Ridge Reservation. BIA Police were alleged to have made no investigation and the FBI made only a cursory visit. Investigation was not conducted because of animosity.

13. [REDACTED]
(Page 9C)

b6
b7C

Mr. [REDACTED] had his home and possessions damaged by the BIA, FBI, and USMs on the day the occupation ended.

14. ETHEL MERRIVAL
(Page 10)

MERRIVAL, Tribal Lawyer, claims she would be able to cite numerous instances in which the "entire judicial system, aided by FBI Agents, has been used to frighten, intimidate and silence those who wanted to speak the truth." She also said that persons who testified in St. Paul will return to a situation where "FBI and Police ignore or encourage efforts to injure or kill us".

15. [REDACTED]
(Page 10, paragraph 2; Page 11, paragraph 1)

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] relates that he was beaten by members of the "Goon Squad" after they learned from the BIA that he had been interviewed by the FBI. The subjects were not prosecuted and the failure to prosecute persons named by [REDACTED] was compared to FBI prosecution of two WKLD/OC investigators by the FBI under an "inapplicable statute".

10.59

16. BILLIE WILSON
(Page 12)

WILSON, son of the Tribal President, was alleged to be on probation, the terms of which would not allow him in the state of South Dakota or on the Reservation. He, however, was involved in drug violations, apparently charged, and then released from jail and allowed to live in the state of South Dakota. The FBI allegedly investigated the drug violation. The treatment of BILLIE WILSON was cited as unequal enforcement in comparison of that applied to MEANS and PEDRO BISSONETTE.

17. PEDRO BISSONETTE
(Pages 19, 24; A33, A39a)

The FBI is charged with visiting BISSONETTE in County Jail on a Saturday, though attorneys were banned from a visit on that day. The Government was alleged to have attempted to force BISSONETTE to testify against the AIM leadership.

18. FBI AND MARSHALS REFUSE TO ENFORCE COURT ORDER
(Pages 26 and 27)

Judge ANDREW BOGUE, USDC, South Dakota, is reported to have rescinded a portion of an order permitting food to enter Wounded Knee and he was quoted as saying "the FBI and the Marshals refuse to enforce the order".

19. RAMON A. ROUBIDEAUX
(Page A101)

ROUBIDEAUX, an attorney, states that while proceeding through a Wounded Knee roadblock on 3/22/73, food was removed from his car and a .38 caliber pistol, for which he had a permit, was taken from the glove compartment. FBI Agent placed ROUBIDEAUX under arrest using a threatening manner. He was searched, his legs were kicked apart, and he was kept in an uncomfortable position. Plastic handcuffs were used in a manner to impede circulation. At the Tribal Jail he was released and his personal items returned.

CARAVANS EN ROUTE TO WOUNDED KNEE
(Page 38)

It was alleged the FBI harassed persons in caravans to prevent their transporting food and other items to the Indians of South Dakota. The following were groups named:

20. A Los Angeles group of 16 persons was arrested in Las Vegas on 3/16/73. Charges were dismissed.
21. A Portland, Oregon, group of five was arrested 3/24/73 at Bend, Oregon, though there was no interstate travel. Charges were dismissed.

22. A Buffalo, New York, group of three persons was arrested at Rockford, Illinois, released, and subsequently re-arrested at Waterloo, Iowa, where a total of five were arrested.
23. Two groups from Colorado State University were arrested; 19 at Valentine, Nebraska, and 7 at Cheyenne, Wyoming.
24. Two hitchhikers were stopped in Cheyenne, Wyoming.
25. VERNON BELLECOURT, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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(Page 41)

The above persons spoke at a rally at the Colorado State University. They were charged with conspiracy to inciting a riot.

26. HARASSMENT OF AIRPLANE TRAVELERS
(Page 41)

One man in Connecticut was prevented from taking his flight and two persons at Rapid City, South Dakota, were told to take the first plane back to their point of departure.

27. IMPROPER ACTION OF FBI AGENTS EXECUTING TWO SEARCH WARRANTS AT RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA
(Page 43-44, 47)

A woman attorney for the WKLD/OC claimed to have a car door slammed on her leg and to have been told by an FBI Agent "You'll see the warrant when we're good and ready". An FBI Agent kept a log of persons arriving at the scene and an attorney and investigator were searched. An FBI Agent fired a shot toward a news person who was driving away and the FBI searched everyone who came near the building. The FBI Agents were charged with going beyond the terms of the search warrants and of acting beyond the scope of the Constitution.

28. [REDACTED]

(Page 51, A118)

[REDACTED] on 3/30/73 was at her residence in [REDACTED] Washington. She had been a member of the WKLD/OC in South Dakota. She was questioned regarding her knowledge of activities in Wounded Knee, persons who may have stayed with her, and she alleged there had been a surveillance. Other persons living with her had been followed and questioned, including an attorney who was ordered by the FBI not to photograph them, the FBI.

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29. HARASSMENT OF WKLD/OC BY THE FBI

(Pages A121 - A156)

The defense alleges harassment, surveillance, intimidation, and other acts on the part of the FBI intended to prevent adequate defense preparation on behalf of the defendants. This material is repetitious of the material in the civil complaints - WKLD/OC verses FBI, in which testimony was given by plaintiffs, FBI Agents, and other witnesses. USDC Judge ANDREW W. BOGUE, District of South Dakota, in a memo decision dated 9/26/73, stated in part as follows:

"The plaintiffs refused to testify concerning an electronic surveillance. --- There was no evidence of any continuous pattern of harassment or interference. Furthermore, it appears that the incidents were initiated and occasioned by the plaintiffs themselves. The explanations given by the FBI appear highly reasonable and are substantiated by evidence such as pictures, and third-party testimony. This court finds no interference with the preparation of a defense of the 'Wounded Knee defendants', in these proofs. In fact, it appears highly questionable in this court whether the plaintiffs will succeed in any of their causes of action when the cases are tried on the merits. ---" The application for an injunction was denied.

In the above instances (12 through 29) where there are allegations made against the FBI, this office is attempting to identify the individual situations. If pertinent, additional investigation will be conducted and affidavits will be obtained from appropriate agents.

In addition to the above items (1 through 11) where Mr. HURD has requested further inquiry and where allegations were made against the FBI (12 through 29), there are instances where allegations have been made that AIM members were discriminated against, harassed, intimidated, or otherwise injured. Mr. HURD has not requested investigation regarding those matters (30 through 41), but review of the motion indicates that they might become an issue at the time of trial or during the hearing on the motion. These items are as follows:

30.

[REDACTED]

(Pages 9a, 9b, A12 - A20)

The above were employed by the Community Health Representative Program at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and they allegedly were fired for political reasons. It was alleged they had participated in picket lines, demonstrations, and were known to be sympathetic to persons occupying Wounded Knee. A civil action was filed in United States District Court, Western District of South Dakota, on behalf of these people.

31.

[REDACTED]

(Page 9c, paragraph 1, A58)

[REDACTED]
of Tribal Court for advocating change in the Tribal Government.

32.

[REDACTED]

(Page 12, paragraph 2)

[REDACTED] allegedly assaulted HOBART KEITH who was active in an effort to impeach the Tribal President. Mr. KEITH was unsuccessful in instituting prosecution (presumably in the Tribal Court) and when he decided to go to the Federal authorities, the Tribal authorities acted and he was sentenced to a minimum fine and imprisonment. This action resulted in jeopardy applying.

33. PEDRO BISSONETTE

(Page 17)

BISSONETTE, after being charged by Federal authorities with assault on a Federal Officer, received inadequate legal advice and assistance from a lawyer who encouraged him to inform on other AIM leaders. He was not permitted an attorney of his choice, visiting restrictions at the County Jail were unreasonable, etc.

34. [redacted] (Pages 24b, A58 and A59)

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Mrs. [redacted] alleged that the selection of the jury for Tribal trials was handled in an improper manner, complaints were improperly prepared, and arrest records were "rigged".

The following were cited as illustrations of the improper barring of non-Indians, defense personnel, and others from entry on the Pine Ridge Reservation:

35. Arrest of eight non-Indians by Tribal authority as they marched with a group carrying food and medical supplies from the Rosebud, South Dakota, Reservation. (Page 28)
36. [redacted] of the WKLD/OC, was compelled to take two men, whom he bailed out of the Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Jail, off the Reservation. [redacted] and another were prevented from copying from the Police Department bulletin board an ordinance of the tribe. (Page 29, paragraphs 1 and 2, A104, A105)
37. [redacted] was ordered to leave the Reservation. (Pages 29, 75, A106)
38. [redacted] while near Manderson, South Dakota, was stopped by BIA Police and ordered from the Reservation. (Page 30, paragraph 2, A107)
39. [redacted] of the WKLD/OC, were arrested and subsequently ordered from the Reservation. (Page 30, paragraph 3, A108, A109, A110, A111)
40. [redacted] was served with an order barring her from the Reservation. (Page 31, paragraph 1)

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41. [redacted] was ordered
from the Reservation and his [redacted]
[redacted] Tribal Court.
(Page 31, paragraph 2, Page 32)

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The above incidents have been compartmented as follows:

Items 1 through 11

Investigation requested by AUSA HURD.

Items 12 through 29

Allegations made against the FBI.

Items 30 through 41

Allegations against Government action where
AUSA HURD has not initially requested
investigation.

On 1/25/74 AUSA HURD advised that he now desired investigation regarding all of the above matters. He, however, requested that no person be interviewed who is under indictment or who is in the position of being a complainant inasmuch as the defense might allege that interview with those persons was done to impede the defense. Close liaison will be maintained with AUSA HURD regarding persons he desires to have interviewed in an attempt to avoid any embarrassing situations and to keep Agent investigative time at a minimum. Mr. HURD has advised that he does not anticipate any immediate hearing on the motion of 1/9/74. USDC Judge FRED J. NICHOL has indicated that Mr. HURD would have ample time to prepare an answer. Minneapolis is expediting the investigation necessitated by this motion.

Mr. HURD has forwarded a copy of the enclosed motion to Department of Justice Attorney [redacted]

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MP 70-8549

The Minneapolis Tribune of 1/25/74, states that the defense contemplates filing of law suits and motions over a period of time and "part of the defense strategy is to keep the prosecution off balance by filing the succession of motions, each of which requiring a time-consuming response by the Government attorneys.

The motion and the law suit are related to a massive motion filed by Defense Attorney MARK LANE with Judge NICHOL on 1/9/74. ---"

Extensive investigation will be required to resolve the allegations in motions already filed and those to be filed.

The enclosed motion will require an estimated 880 Agent hours for this office to handle. (This figure takes into consideration the travel time to Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and the fact that some interviews require two Agents.) If further motions are made that require investigation by this office, it may be necessary to request out-of-division personnel.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/22/741

Mr. [REDACTED] Division of Criminal Investigation, Redfield, South Dakota, reviewed photographs taken at the riot at the courthouse in Custer, South Dakota February 6 - 7, 1973. He advised he had taken many of these pictures, but he was unable to identify any subjects photographs.

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Interviewed on 1/11/74 at Aberdeen, South Dakota File # MP 70-6382 - 856

by SA [REDACTED] llk Date dictated 1/16/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 1/18/74

On January 16, 1974, [redacted] to KENT FRIZZELL, Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., contacted SA [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and provided the following information:

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She stated that while scanning Mr. FRIZZELL's files on the February to May, 1973, occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indians and their supporters, she uncovered five transcripts of tape recordings of negotiation sessions at Wounded Knee between government officials and representatives of the insurgents. [redacted] advised these transcripts were different from three transcripts furnished to SA [redacted] on January 4, 1974, in compliance with a letter dated December 27, 1973, from HENRY E. PETERSEN, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, to the Director, FBI, captioned "WOUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS; TAPE RECORDINGS OF NEGOTIATING SESSIONS".

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[redacted] stated these transcripts were provided to Mr. FRIZZELL by the Department of Justice at an unknown date. [redacted] stated she was unable to furnish any additional information about the transcripts but that Mr. FRIZZELL's office would make copies available if needed.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 24 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

Interviewed on 1/16/74 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 157-6209

by SA [redacted] mad Date dictated 1/17/74

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72-6082-860

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 1/18/74

On January 17, 1974, [redacted] Office of the Solicitor, Department at the Interior, Washington, D. C., provided the following described five transcriptions of tape recordings of negotiation sessions atounded Knee, South Dakota, between government officials and representatives of the insurgents, who had seized the town, to SA [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

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- (1) A 25-page transcript of "Cassette 13, side 8 - Negotiations, April 3, 1973".
- (2) A 10-page transcript of "Cassette 15, side 10", no date.
- (3) A 16-page transcript of "Tape 20", no date.
- (4) A 19-page transcript of an unidentified tape, no date.
- (5) A 33-page transcript of an unidentified tape, no date.

[redacted] advised the transcripts are being provided by RENT FRIZZELL, Solicitor, Department of Interior, in compliance with a letter from HENRY E. PETERSEN, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., to the Director, FBI, captioned "OUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS; TAPE RECORDINGS OF NEGOTIATING SESSIONS", dated December 27, 1973, which requested the FBI obtain transcripts of tape recording relating to the subject of the letter.

[redacted] was issued a receipt for the five transcripts.

Interviewed on 1/17/74 at Washington, D. C.

File # 157-6209

by SA [redacted] and

Date dictated 1/17/74

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 1/25/74

[redacted] Nebraska, advised that she went to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, some time about March, 1973 to see about some property in the area which belongs to her family.

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She advised that she did not recall exactly when she arrived at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, however, she commented that it was at the time when the roadblocks were open for the first time. She advised that once she got into Wounded Knee she could not leave as she had wished to

[redacted] She advised that she was in Wounded Knee for approximately two months and resided in the basement during this entire period of time. She advised the basement was the basement of the house belonging [redacted]

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She advised that she had no knowledge of the events at Wounded Knee, South Dakota; did not know any of the leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM); and had no information regarding events at Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated that she has resided most of her life in Nebraska and knew very little about Wounded Knee.

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She advised that [redacted] and she refused to have any interviews. She stated that any attempt to interview [redacted] would have to be done through her attorney, whom she did not identify.

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On 1/17/74 at [redacted] Nebraska File # OM 70-1649
by SA [redacted] skw Date dictated 1/23/74

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70-6-862

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/25/74

SAs [redacted] went to the residence of [redacted] Nebraska. SA [redacted] knocked on the door of the [redacted] residence and the door was answered by [redacted] who was accompanied by a man who identified himself as [redacted]. A third person that [redacted] subsequently identified as [redacted] was also present. SAs [redacted] identified themselves to the above three individuals as Special Agents of the FBI. [redacted] examined the credentials of the above agents. SA [redacted] then advised [redacted] and the youth identified by [redacted] that he wished to interview them as well as [redacted]. Regarding events at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. SA [redacted] then asked if they wished to be interviewed in the [redacted] residence or if they wished to be interviewed in the FBI car. Then [redacted] said that he would rather be interviewed in the car. SA [redacted] further advised [redacted] that he was not under arrest for any reason. [redacted] said that he would accompany agents to the car, which was sitting in the driveway of the residence.

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As agents and [redacted] walked to the car agents [redacted] observed [redacted] leave the [redacted] residence and enter a vehicle and drive off from the [redacted] residence.

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On 1/17/74 at [redacted] Nebraska File # OM 70-1649
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/23/74
SA [redacted] skw

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70-1649-863

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7

Date 1/24/74

[redacted] Nebraska, was contacted by SAs [redacted] who each identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. SA [redacted] they wished to interview him regarding events at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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[redacted] advised that he is not a member of the American Indian Movement (AIM). He advised that he has never been a member of the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, town council. He advised that he had no prior knowledge of AIM's intention to occupy Wounded Knee; and he had no knowledge that AIM had been invited to Wounded Knee.

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When [redacted] was asked if he had any loss of property or damage to property in Wounded Knee, he replied that [redacted] had a house in the village of Wounded Knee. He stated [redacted] during the occupation by AIM. He explained that he had some clothes in a suitcase stored in his mother's old little house. He continued that this suitcase contained underclothes, shirts and pants and he estimated the value of the loss of those clothes at \$100.00. When he was asked how the [redacted] he stated that he believed a [redacted] When asked if he had any knowledge who might have [redacted] he replied that it could have been the Marshals or even the FBI. He stated, however, that he had no direct knowledge of the exact cause [redacted]

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[redacted] was asked where he resided during the Wounded Knee incident, and he replied that he was at the residence of [redacted] who resides approximately [redacted] village of Wounded Knee. When [redacted] was asked when he was at Wounded Knee, [redacted] replied that the interview was over and he got up and left the car stating that he wished to make no further statements.

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On 1/17/74 at [redacted] Nebraska File # OM 70-1649
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/23/74
SA [redacted] skw

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70-1649-864

OH 70-1649

2

The interview was terminated by at
this point at his request.

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F B I

Date: 1/25/75

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE NITEL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (157-NEW)

TRAVEL OF CHIEFS, HEADSMEN, AND OTHER TRADITIONAL INDIANS TO ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TO ATTEND AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT LEADERSHIP TRIALS, 2/1/74. EM - AIA.

ON 1/23/74, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT ON OR ABOUT 2/1/74, APPROXIMATELY 100 CHIEFS, HEADSMEN, AND OTHER TRADITIONAL INDIANS IN FULL INDIAN REGALIA WILL TRAVEL VIA BUS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA TO ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPEARING AT THE TRIAL OF DENNIS BANKS AND RUSSELL MEANS AND TO PEACEFULLY PROTEST THESE TRIALS BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AGAINST AIM LEADERS ON CHARGES STEMMING FROM ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE OCCUPATION OF WOUNDED KNEE. SOURCE STATED THESE INDIVIDUALS MAY STAY IN THE ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA AREA FOR SEVERAL DAYS. PERTINENT FEDERAL AND LOCAL OFFICIALS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES BEING ADVISED.

7 - Minneapolis (157-NEW)
(1 - 157-3371)
(1 - 157-846)
(1 - 157-1460)

(1 - 70-6864)
(1 - 70-6882)
RHW:wkb
(7) *wkb*

70-6882-865

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

MP 157-NEW

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE

MINNEAPOLIS WILL FOLLOW AND KEEP THE BUREAU ADVISED.

SOURCE IS

b7D

* * * * *

The below-listed agencies are to be advised:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Person Contacted</u>
	U. S. District Court	Judge FRED NICHOL
	USA, Minneapolis	
	USAS, Leadership Trial	
	St. Paul PD	
	Minneapolis PD	
	U. S. Secret Service	

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Means given reasons to be in lighter mood

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Husky Russell Means, wearing a white feather in his braided hair, smiled and laughed more than usual Wednesday at his trial in U.S. District Court, St. Paul.

It was a day of good news for the South Dakota Sioux, 34, a defendant with Dennis Banks in a trial growing out of the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee last year.

The first nonwhite examined in 11 days of juror selection was chosen. Last week, defense counsel had bitterly complained that the venire contained only whites. Also tentatively approved Wednesday was a man who has an Indian brother-in-law.

But what obviously elated Means the most was that he topped the 12 candidates for tribal president in the primary election on the Pine Ridge Reservation, where Wounded Knee is located.

In the Feb. 7 general election, Means will face the incumbent president, Richard Wilson, a target of the Wounded Knee siege and considered by the American Indian Movement (AIM) as a puppet of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Means and Banks, 41, a Minnesota Chippewa, are leaders of AIM. The government has charged each with 10 counts, including burglary, theft, assault of a federal officer and conspiracy.

Means smiled broadly and said, "ha, ha, ha" when asked during a court break how he felt about running against Wilson.

He said he felt confident he would be "overwhelmingly elected." Means added that results of the Tuesday primary showed that "84 per cent of the voters rejected the police state regime of Dickie Wilson."

"The Indian people in America have spoken," Means added at a news conference. "Through this vote, the Indian people have again endorsed the recent effort to liberate our motherland stolen by a government that broke all its treaties with us even before it broke into the Democratic party headquarters and a psychiatrist's office."

Both he and Banks said the election mandated dismissal of charges against them, and other Indians, "who tried to liberate Wounded Knee." Banks also called for jailing "the criminals who have stolen our land and oppressed our people."

Means disputed a suggestion that publicity surrounding the Wounded Knee occupation gave him an advantage in the election. He said the press in South Dakota "murdered me" and said he would have been a stronger candidate if the siege had not occurred.

Means said the Rapid City Journal was the only daily newspaper circulated in the Pine Ridge Reservation and he

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6

Rapid City
JOURNAL.Rapid City,
South Dakota.

Date: Jan. 24, 1974

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. KUENNA

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

70-6582-866

described it as, "to the right of U.S. News and World Report."

The black juror tentatively accepted was Mildred Brunson, 28, a student at Concordia College in St. Paul. Miss Brunson told Judge Fred Nichol, Sioux Falls, that she felt the U.S. government had not always treated Indians and blacks fairly.

Nichol, presiding at the trial moved to St. Paul from South Dakota on a change of venue motion, asked: "Would the fact you belong to a minority race give you a sympathy for another not of a majority race?"

"No," Miss Brunson replied. She said race would make no difference in serving as an impartial and fair juror.

Also accepted was John J. Kilbride, 27, Red Wing, Minn., who said his wife's sister is married to an Indian. He said the families get along well and that he felt the government "could have done more than it has for Indians."

Kilbride said he heads the machinists' union at the H. D. Hudson Co., Hastings, where he is a tool grinder. He also is president of the Hastings Central Labor Body.

Kilbride said Indians employed at the Hudson firm are dependable and he has worked, in his union capacity, for equal employment opportunities for minority people. He also said he was a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints but hadn't attended services in three years, partly because he opposes that denomination's barring blacks from the Mormon priesthood.

Also accepted were Farrell Connellus, 35, Mahtomedi, an electronics technician, and Martha Eger, 61, South St. Paul, a retired telephone operator.

Twenty-nine potential jurors have been tentatively approved. Thirty-eight must be accepted on that basis before peremptory challenges reduce the number of actual jurors to 12.

Attorneys for the defense complained vigorously Wednesday that too many marshals were present at the courthouse, and that they were too zealous in their work. Kenneth Tilsen, St. Paul, said he had been subjected to "silly, petty harassment" in going through metal detector devices. All persons entering the building during the trial, including reporters, have been screened.

Mark Lane, New York author and another of the defense lawyers, said there was "an armed camp atmosphere" and he called for the "police state" to end. William Kunstler, also of New York, said it was a deliberate attempt to "tie down AIM and its resources."

Prosecutor Richard D. Hurd, assistant U. S. district attorney in Sioux Falls, countered that the defense had called the proceedings "the trial of the century."

"It's not a political trial, but the defense has made it one," said Hurd.

The defense lawyers also complained, during the 25-minute argument, that marshals had not permitted notes to be delivered to them from outside the courtroom well.

Judge Nichol said he was not inclined to order less screening of persons entering the building and the seventh floor, where the court room is located. However, he said the defense could designate one person to bring messages to the attorneys' table.

The judge said he didn't want the trial to become a "Perry

Mason" affair, with messagebearers tearing breathlessly into the court room.

Defense attorneys filed a reply memorandum supporting their motion to dismiss the case or lack of jurisdiction. The defense contends seven of the 10 counts are inapplicable in federal court by operation of the Sioux Treaty of 1868. The government says the general criminal laws of the United States do apply to Indian reservations.

F B I

Date: 1/28/74

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE NITEL
(Priority)

005

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, WFOATT: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] GENERAL CRIMES
UNIT, GENERAL INVES. DIV.
(P)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, CIR - BURGLARY, ET AL.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALLS TO MINNEAPOLIS, 1/26 AND 1/28/74.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALLS REPORTED THAT USM, WASHINGTON,
D. C., FORWARDED INFORMATION TO FBIHQ RECEIVED FROM [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] TO SENATOR ABOUREZK, INFORMATION
THAT RUSSELL MEANS' LIFE HAD BEEN THREATENED.MINNEAPOLIS INNEDIATELY NOTIFIED AUSA R. D. HURD; U. S.
MARSHAL'S SERVICE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA; JUDGE FRED NICHOL'S
OFFICE; U. S. SECRET SERVICE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA; AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WKLDOC.WFO WILL INTERVIEW [REDACTED] AND SUBMIT LHM.
END.① - Minneapolis
RWG:wkb
(1)
*wkb**60*
155

70-6882-869

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

WA 1033
P
1040
P

M

Per

7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)
ATTN: SA [REDACTED]

DATE: 1/30/74

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b7C

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS
EM-AIA

RE ALLEGED THREAT MADE AGAINST RUSSELL MEANS.

Reference Minneapolis telephone call of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] to writer, 1/29/74.

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On 1/29/74, SA [REDACTED] attempted to locate [REDACTED] Wounded Knee Offense Defense Committee, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. A female receptionist advised that [REDACTED] was not present and that the writer should call her in about one hour from that time.

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On the same date at 11:35 a.m. the writer telephonically contacted [REDACTED]. He advised her that information had been received that a threat allegedly was made against MEANS of which she had knowledge and the FBI was interested in securing the facts in the matter if she indeed had any information of value.

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[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] to hold the line and put the telephone on "hold" for several minutes. When she returned to the telephone she said the information received was from "people calling in". She did not receive information concerning the threat "directly". When the writer inquired about who the people were and where they were calling from she would not reply except to say "our people" on the "outside." She declined any further comment until all the reports were compiled and gave no indication as to whether additional information would be provided or when. She then terminated the conversation.

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2-Minneapolis

(2)

157-1460

70-6882-870

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 31 1974	

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5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

[redacted] was contacted at his residence in [redacted] South Dakota, and was advised of the official identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of the interview by Special Agent [redacted]. He then advised as follows:

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He resided with [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] at the time of the Wounded Knee takeover on February 27, 1973.

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He stated that he left with his family to move to [redacted] South Dakota, on March 8, 1973, and returned with his mother on March 11, 1973, to pick some clothing and other items left behind on March 8. He said they arrived at their house [redacted] at about 2:00 p.m. on March 11, 1973, and remained there the rest of the afternoon.

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He then furnished information identical to that given by his [redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832
by SA [redacted] amj Date dictated 1/16/74

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70-6552 871

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription January 31, 1974

Assistant United States Attorney RICHARD E. HURD turned over to Special Agent [redacted] ten cassette tapes which Assistant United States Attorney HURD requested be copied. Mr. HURD requested that one copy each of these tapes be made and advised that he had received them from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officials at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Indian Reservation.

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These tapes are identified as follows:

1. Shootout - WK
Death of B - LA MONTE
2. April 27 shoot at WK
3. Came as tape 1
4. Last shootout at WK - damaged
5. 1 WK info
2 News release KENT BRIZELL
6. Side one radio transmissions
Side two Music
7. Side one Gen transmissions
Side two Partial duplicate of side one
8. Side one D Day - WK
Side two Blank
9. Damaged
10. Side one S leaving WK
001 - 100/109 - 130/ (names)
210 - 247 [redacted]
248 - 250 NCIC
266 - 279 Check on Hattler
281 - 304 BIA Comm on search warn'ts
315 - 343 " (release 35/37a)

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Interviewed on January 31, 1974 at St. Paul, Minnesota File # AP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA [redacted] mjc Date dictated January 31, 1974

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70-6552-872

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription January 31, 1974

On January 31, 1974, Special Agent [redacted] provided the original of a letter which begins "To the members and leadership of AIM" and is signed CARTER AGUSTUS CAMP for inspection to Defense Counselors WILLIAM KUNSLER [redacted]. This letter is further identified as 157-3059-1A38.

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Also present during the showing of this letter were Assistant United States Attorneys RICHARD D. HURD [redacted]. The letter was shown to Defense Counsel as a result of disclosure motion and order signed by Federal District Judge FRED J. NICHOLS dated October 16, 1973.

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Interviewed on January 31, 1974 at St. Paul, Minnesota File # MP 157-3059
MP 70-6832-Sub P
by SA [redacted] /mjf Date dictated January 31, 1974

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170-6852-823

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 16, 1974

[redacted] was interviewed at his residence [redacted]

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[redacted] South Dakota, [redacted]

[redacted] South Dakota, [redacted]

He provided the following information:

He is the [redacted]

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He was [redacted] South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, when members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) seized the village. He heard a few shots that evening, but did not think anything of it.

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No one bothered him or his family that night or the next day. The next day, February 28, 1973, he left with neighbors and did not return until June, 1973.

He had no idea of the AIM plans or why AIM came. [redacted] when he returned and everything was gone including a radio, black and white television set, etc. He never saw any AIM leaders, however. He was never an elected or appointed official on the reservation. No one, Government or AIM, had contacted him during this past year.

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He was unemployed. [redacted]

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b7CInterviewed on 1/9/74 at Round Bay, South Dakota File # 70-6632 Pby SA [redacted] mjs Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

70-6552-874

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 1/30/74

[redacted] Office of JAMES
ABDOREZE, United States Senator from South Dakota, [redacted]
[redacted] Washington, D. C., provided the
following information:

On January 26, 1974, while at her office, she
received a telephone call around 10:30 a. m., from a
[redacted] South Dakota, who stated he had
received information from a friend that supporters of Orlola
Sioux President RICHARD WILSON were planning to kill RUSSELL
MEANS. [redacted] continued by saying an attempt might possibly
be made that day as MEANS was to address an audience in the
Kyle Town Hall.

[redacted] stated that about one hour later she
received a second telephone call, this time from a [redacted]
[redacted] representing the Wounded Knee Defense Committee
in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, who reported the same infor-
mation as previously furnished by [redacted]

[redacted] advised that after the second call, she
telephoned the United States Marshals Service in Washington,
D. C., and furnished the above information.

[redacted] stated that no subsequent calls were received
or additional information developed in this matter.

Interviewed on 1/23/74 at Washington, D. C.

by SA [redacted]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 1 1974/74	

70-1000-878



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

January 30, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

On January 28, 1974, [redacted]
[redacted] James Abourezk, United States Senator from
South Dakota was interviewed by a Special Agent of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning information
reported by her to the United States Marshals Service of
a possible assassination attempt on Russell Means. The
results of which are set forth.

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This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

- 1* -

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED



100-6033-876

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1/30/74

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-2401)

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-5799) (P)

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS
CIR - BURGLARY
ET AL
(OO: MP)

RE WFO and Minneapolis tels to Bureau dated 1/28/74, and Bureau telephone call to WFO dated 1/28/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for Minneapolis two copies of an LHM captioned and dated as above.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
(2) - Minneapolis (70-6882) (Enc. 2) *vt*
1 - WFO

RSB:pkh
(5)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>LC</i>	FILED
JAN 31 1974	

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16 1 2 - 877

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-8549) (P)

DATE: 2/2/74

FROM : SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD

SUBJECT: DENNIS JAMES BANKS,
CIR - BURGLARY,
ET AL;
WOUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
MOTION TO DISMISS, 1/9/74

Re Minneapolis airtel to Bureau, 1/29/74.

Referenced airtel reports to the Bureau various allegations made against Government personnel, agencies, etc., as set forth in a motion to dismiss the above action filed in U. S. District Court, Western District of South Dakota, at St. Paul, Minnesota. The allegations are made against tribal, state and federal officials and agencies and alleged because of acts of omission and commission that it is impossible for the defendants to receive a fair trial.

Referenced airtel sets forth numerous allegations which have been given a numbered sequence. Items 1-11 concern claims made by the defendants and these have been made the subject matter of Minneapolis case files 70-8549, Sub A - Sub Q. Items 30-41 of referenced memo are similarly treated in case files 70-8549, Sub GG - Sub UU. Items 12-29 of that airtel contain allegations made against the FBI and FBI personnel and these allegations are the subject matter of case files 70-8549, Sub R - Sub FF.

101 - Minneapolis (70-8549)
(2 - Each 70-8549-Sub File)
(1 - 70-6864)
(1 - 70-6882)
(1 - 70-6832-Sub P)
TSB:wkb
(101)

70-6882-878

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 2 - 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

433



MP 70-8549

Investigations are to be treated in the nature of Civil Rights violations and, therefore, two Agents are to conduct the interviews. If two Agents are not present, the reason for the failure is to be explained in the administrative section of the report. Signed statements are to be taken from all witnesses. Agents are not to be assisted in interviews by members of other law enforcement agencies or departments. Statements need not be taken where investigation consists solely of review of records, etc.

Persons who would qualify as complainants or who are under indictment, or any person where there is a possibility that they could be a hostile witness for the defense, or a person who the defense might claim is being harassed, etc. as a result of the interview, should not be contacted in the absence of authority from AUSA R.D. HURD, who is active in the leadership trials at St. Paul, Minnesota.

There must be a statement at the beginning of the details of the report that the appropriate agency head has been notified of allegations made against the officer or employee of the agency.

Investigation of Items 12-29 (case files 70-8549-Sub R - Sub FF) involve allegations against FBI personnel. Bureau regulations require that an affidavit be submitted by FBI personnel to refute each and every allegation of improper conduct. An affidavit is a signed statement sworn to and can be in the following form. The oath is given by the SAC or person designated by him. The example can be altered to suit the place where the affidavit is given.

MP 70-8549

(place)

(date)

I, (name of Agent), being duly sworn, state that I am
a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, etc.

(Narrative re allegations)

(Signature of affiant)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on (date) at (place).

(Signature)

Title

MP 70-8549

Affidavits should completely refute, where applicable, allegations made against the FBI. The affidavit, however, should be brief, concise and should not go into extensive detail regarding investigation, procedure, etc.

In a few instances, the same person is listed in two separate sections of referenced airtel, as where they are quoted as making allegations against other agencies, as well as the FBI. In those instances, the investigation regarding both types of allegations will be handled in the same case file.

Leads are to be set forth by teletype directed to the Bureau and the auxiliary office. The teletype will be directed to "Attention: [redacted] General Crimes Unit, General Investigative Division." It will bear the title and character of the case file, plus "DENNIS JAMES BANKS, CIR - BURGLARY, ET AL; WOUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, MOTION TO DISMISS, 1/9/74."

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The Bureau has received referenced airtel; however, this is not available to auxiliary offices. For Bureau information, items listed by numbers in referenced airtel can be referred to by that number for convenience of the Bureau. The auxiliary office must be furnished complete background regarding the motion with the reason for the investigation being they will not have the airtel. For example, whether the improper action claimed was done to harass, mislead the news media, cause loss of job, or other reason. If the allegation concerns Bureau personnel, the office should be instructed to obtain an affidavit and the specific points to be covered in the affidavit should be specified.

The auxiliary office should submit the original of the affidavit to Minneapolis and the teletype should state that Minneapolis will forward a copy of the affidavit to the Bureau. The teletype should specify that leads are to be handled in an expedite manner since the case is presently in trial and the date of the hearing of the motion is not known.

MP 70-8549

In setting forth leads for auxiliary offices and the the Minneapolis Division, it will be the responsibility of the case Agent to review pertinent portions of the motion to dismiss. Note, pertinent page numbers of the motion to dismiss are shown in referenced airtel and on Serial 1 of the individual case file.

All Agents specifically named in the motion should be contacted for an affidavit. It is essential that in the investigation the Agent handling the lead or preparing an affidavit know the nature of the allegation being made. The motion is lengthy, but headings used in the motion assist in defining the points that will be emphasized by the defense.


All leads set forth for the Minneapolis Division are to be given immediate attention.

Reports in this matter will be prepared at Headquarters. Reports will be submitted under the 70-classification; but because of the numerous implied and alleged Civil Rights violations, and the possibility that further investigation will be conducted under a Civil Rights character, the cases are to be approved by the #5 Squad Supervisor.

Copies of the reports are to be as follows:

- 4 - Bureau
- 1 - United States Attorney,
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
- 3 - Minneapolis (70-8549-Sub __)
(1 - 44-NEW Dead)

A copy is designated for 44-NEW Dead file in the event there is a further request for investigation as a Civil Rights violation. The title will bear the title of the individual case file. For example;


DENNIS JAMES BANKS"

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MP 70-8549

The title used on Serial 1 of the case file was obtained from information set forth in the motion to dismiss. Indices review or investigation may indicate that a change of title is necessary.

The character will be as follows:

CIVIL RIGHTS
CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION - BURGLARY,
WOUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
MOTION TO DISMISS, 1/9/74

Referenced Minneapolis airtel to Bureau, 1/29/74, and other pertinent correspondence should be used as reference.

The Synopsis should contain a statement similar to the following:

Defense attorneys at trial of DENNIS JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, conducted in U. S. District Court, Western District of South Dakota, St. Paul, Minnesota, on 1/9/74, filed a motion requesting dismissal of the indictments arising from the occupation of Wounded Knee, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota. A portion of the motion alleges (set forth that portion of the motion that relates to the individual case and the results of investigation).

The predication should contain a statement similar to the following:

On 1/9/74, a motion requesting dismissal of pending prosecution against DENNIS JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS which is being tried before the U. S. District Court, Western District of South Dakota, at St. Paul, Minnesota, was filed by defense attorneys. The motion alleges that a fair trial for the defendants is not possible due to hostility and harassment, unequal application of law enforcement,

manipulation of the news media and other alleged improper actions on the part of tribal, state and federal agencies and law enforcement bodies.

As a part of that motion, it was alleged under the portion of the report entitled (the Agent should set forth the caption appearing for the section of the motion in which the allegation occurs).

On Page ___ of the motion the following statement appears:

(Agent should quote pertinent portions of the motion which may appear on one or more pages of the motion.)

AUSA R. D. HURD, who is active in the trial of BANKS and MEANS, has requested investigation of the above allegations. He has, however, instructed that the source of the allegations or the person who would be considered the complainant, who furnished information regarding the alleged improper action, not be interviewed. It is possible that that person may be called upon as a defense witness and he does not desire any action that might indicate harassment, intimidation or otherwise influencing a witness. Persons who might be potential witnesses or persons that the defense might claim are being harassed by an interview should not be interviewed. He also requested that persons under indictment not be interviewed.

At the beginning of the Details of the report there should be a statement to show that the head of the pertinent agency has been notified of the complaint made against the officer or government employee.

In cases where an affidavit is obtained from an Agent, the affidavit should be set forth in the body of the report. The original of the affidavit should be forwarded as an enclosure to the report to the U. S. Attorney, Sioux Falls, and should be so noted on the FD-204 following the space for the copies to the U. S. Attorney. A Xerox copy of the affidavit should be forwarded as an enclosure to the Bureau with appropriate notation made in the enclosure section.

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 9, 1974, [redacted] South Dakota, advised that during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement members she lost a crow bar and a shovel. During the occupation, she twice went to get food from the Red Cross in Wounded Knee, however, just went to the Old Housing area and is not knowledgeable as to the activities in Wounded Knee. She could furnish no information concerning leaders of the movement, explosive devices, and advised that she is not nor has she been a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P
by SA [redacted] amj Date dictated 1/15/74

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b7C

70-6832-879

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 9, 1974, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] South Dakota, advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Porcupine School and during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement members he resided [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He advised that he had no prior knowledge that the American Indian Movement was going to takeover Wounded Knee and was not in Wounded Knee during the occupation. He advised that he is not and has not been a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

b6
b7CInterviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

SA [REDACTED]

by SA [REDACTED]

amj

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

70-6882-880

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription January 26, 1974

A discovery order to review evidence was conducted at the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The order was conducted with members of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee. All evidence pertaining to the following individuals was displayed to attorneys [REDACTED]

Minnesota :

LORENTE DE CORA

The attorneys reviewed all evidence exhibited under Minneapolis file 70-6832-1B64B pertaining to the above defendants. Further, this evidence was photographed by Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee [redacted]

The following items were Xeroxed and made available to the above attorneys:

1. U. S. Department of Interior - Bureau of Indian Affairs, Application for Admission to Post High School Education Programs.
2. Letter from Sinte Gleska College Center Rosebud, South Dakota, to registrar, Barrot Women's College, Lake Forest, Illinois, requesting a copy of [redacted] transcripts be forwarded to the Institute of American Indian Arts, Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
3. Letter from Sinte Gleska College Center, Rosebud, South Dakota, to Dean of Women, Barrot Women's College, Lake Forest, Illinois, requesting personal recommendation for [redacted] to be forwarded to the Institute of American Indian Arts, Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Interviewed on January 26, 1974 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # LP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA nif Date dictated January 26, 1974

70-6882-68

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MP 70-6832-Sub P

4. Miscellaneous slips of scrap paper containing names, addresses and telephone numbers
5. Social Security card number [redacted]
in the name of [redacted]
6. Medicaid Identification pass,
District of Columbia Government number
[redacted]
7. Portion of statement regarding the American Indian Movement by [redacted]
Oglala Sioux, Pine Ridge, South Dakota
8. Copy of a "Press release for Rapid City, South Dakota by American Indian Movement dated 2/16/73."
9. North Central airlines ticket number 032:4400:315:790 for Mr. D. BANKS on 2/16/73 from Sioux Falls to Rapid City in the amount of \$55.

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- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 9, 1974, [redacted]
[redacted] South Dakota, advised that during the occupation of
Wounded Knee by militant American Indian Movement members, she resided
[redacted] Wounded Knee [redacted]
[redacted] which was occupied by the mili-
tants. She advised that she had no prior knowledge that Wounded Knee
was to be taken over by militants and she was in Wounded Knee during
the time that the roadblocks were lifted by the United States Marshals.
During the above time, she observed LEONARD CROW DOG at the Tipi Church
where a meeting was held for the residents of Wounded Knee and at the
meeting a petition was circulated which she did not sign. The purpose
of the petition was to allow a new store to be opened in Wounded Knee
and to be run by RUSSELL MEANS. She advised that she did not observe
nor hear discussions concerning Molotov cocktails or explosives in
Wounded Knee and that she was not and is not a member of the Wounded
Knee Town Council.

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[redacted] further advised that she [redacted]
[redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/9/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

SA [redacted]

by SA [redacted]

amj

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

70-6882-882

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, FRANK JEALOUS OF HIM, SR., House Number 113, Old Housing area, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that he is 65 years old and during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement Members, he suffered the following loss and damage:

All the windows out of his trailer house - value unknown

Clothes (boots, shoes, and miscellaneous clothing) - \$80

Tools (axe, saws) - \$280

Groceries (can goods and winter stock) - \$180

TOTAL VALUE - \$540

JEALOUS OF HIM advised that he was not knowledgeable that the American Indian Movement members were going to takeover Wounded Knee and he did not observe any Molotov cocktails or explosives during the occupation.

FRANK JEALOUS OF HIM further advised that on the morning after the takeover he observed RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, and LEONARD CROW DOG at a meeting north of Wounded Knee in a log house at which time all were armed and DENNIS BANKS talked about bringing airplanes into and landing in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. At this meeting, a petition was circulated, of which he cannot remember the purpose, which no one signed.

Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted] amj Date dictated 1/15/74

70-6882-883

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [redacted] advised that during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by American Indian Movement militants, she resided [redacted]

[redacted] South Dakota, and during the occupation, two windows were broken in her house which she approximates are valued at \$14. The windows were broken while she was not present at her trailer house and she has no idea who broke them. She advised that she had no prior knowledge that the American Indian Movement was going to takeover Wounded Knee and that she did not talk to or observe any of the leaders during the occupation. She did not observe any Molotov cocktails or explosives in Wounded Knee during the occupation and is not and was not a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]

/amj Date dictated 1/15/74

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70-6882-884

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [redacted] advised that during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by American Indian Movement militants, he resided [redacted]

[redacted] South Dakota, and during the occupation, two windows were broken in his house which he approximates are valued at \$14. The windows were broken while he was not present at his trailer house and he has no idea who broke them. He advised that he had no prior knowledge that the American Indian Movement was going to takeover Wounded Knee and that he did not talk to or observe any of the leaders during the occupation. He did not observe any Molotov cocktails or explosives in Wounded Knee during the occupation and is not and was not a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted] /amj Date dictated 1/15/74

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70-6882-885

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [redacted]
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that during the occupation
of Wounded Knee by militant American Indian Movement members, she
lost a quantity of wedding presents, including a set of towels,
however, she believes that a Bureau of Indian Affairs Policeman
took the set of towels and has no idea of the value of any of the
above. She further advised that she had no knowledge that AIM
was to take over Wounded Knee, South Dakota, she had no conversa-
tion nor did she observe any of the leaders of the Movement during
the occupation, and observed no Molotov cocktails or explosive
devices in Wounded Knee. She is not and was not an elected official
of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted] /amj Date dictated 1/15/74

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b7C

70-6882-886

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that she suffered no loss during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant American Indian Movement members. She had no prior knowledge that Wounded Knee was to be taken over and she did not talk to any of the American Indian Movement leaders during the occupation. She did observe RUSSELL MEANS at the Trading Post during the occupation.

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[redacted] further advised that she was not knowledgeable of any Molotov cocktails or explosives during the occupation, and that she was nor is an elected official of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted] /amj Date dictated 1/15/74

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b7C

70-6882-887

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that as a result of the occupation of Wounded Knee by militant American Indian Movement members, he lost clothes valued at approximately \$50 and windows in his house and car were broken. He has no idea of the cost of the windows, however. During the occupation, he did not observe or talk to any of the American Indian Movement members with the exception of observing LEONARD GROW DOG in the Trading Post sometime during the above occupation.

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[redacted] advised that he did not observe any Molotov cocktails or explosive devices in Wounded Knee and further advised that he was nor is a member of the Wounded Knee Town Council.

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Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted] amj Date dictated 1/15/74

b6
b7C

70-6882-888

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [redacted]
[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that concerning losses suffered during the takeover of the American Indian Movement (AIM) of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, he lost all of his clothing which are valued at approximately \$50, his welding equipment, valued at approximately \$30, his military discharge papers and his Graduate Equivalency Degree. [redacted] estimates that the total monetary loss as a result of the above was approximately \$80.

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b7C

[redacted] further advised that he had no prior knowledge that the American Indian Movement was going to takeover Wounded Knee, nor did he talk to any of the American Indian Movement leaders during the time of takeover. He had no knowledge of any Molotov cocktails or explosives in Wounded Knee.

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Concerning [redacted] they
[redacted] Nebraska, [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

would be able to advise where [redacted] resides.

Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]

amj

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

70-6882-889

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that as a result of the occupation of Wounded Knee by militant American Indian Movement members, he had lost clothes valued at approximately \$75.

[REDACTED] further advised that he was knowledgeable that the American Indian Movement was to come into Calico, South Dakota, for a meeting prior to the Wounded Knee takeover, however, he was not aware that they were to take over Wounded Knee. [REDACTED] advised that he did not talk to any of the leaders of the American Indian Movement during the occupation of Wounded Knee and he is not knowledgeable of any Molotov cocktails or explosives in the Wounded Knee area.

b6
b7Cb6
b7CInterviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB Pby SA [REDACTED]
SA [REDACTED]

amj

Date dictated 1/15/74b6
b7C

70-6882-890

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription January 22, 1974

On January 8, 1974, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, advised that as a result of the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She also lost approximately \$150 worth of furniture plus dishes and an old antique cook stove.

She further advised that she had no prior knowledge that the American Indian Movement militants were going to take over Wounded Knee, South Dakota, she did not talk to any of the leaders of the American Indian Movement, and has no knowledge of any Molotov cocktails or explosives having been in Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

She advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Wounded Knee. She advised [REDACTED] would not allow him to talk to the FBI and that he would have limited knowledge concerning the occupation of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement.

Interviewed on 1/8/74 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832-SUB P

by SA [REDACTED] amj Date dictated 1/15/74

70-6882-891

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 2/2/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/27/73 - 2/2/74
TITLE OF CASE RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, aka		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY jss b6 b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE CIR - BURGLARY AND LARCENY; ARL - IFO; AFO; CONSPIRACY; UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS	

REFERENCE

Minneapolis report of SA [REDACTED] dated 1/14/74.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Previous reports in this matter are referenced in the first paragraph of the details at the request of the United States Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

It is to be noted that the investigative period of this report predates that of referenced report, due the fact that investigation not previously available has been completed and to furnish results of file review not previously furnished USA at his request.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
	[REDACTED]						PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE:							
4 - Bureau (176-2401)							
1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota							
3 - Minneapolis (70-6882) 1 - 70-6864							
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency						Searched.....	
Request Recd.						Serialized.....	
Date Fwd.						Indexed.....	
How Fwd.						Filed.....	
By							

MP 70-6882

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Will follow and report prosecutive action.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: February 2, 1974

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

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Field Office File #: 70-6882

Bureau File #: 176-2401

Title: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

Character: CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION - BURGLARY AND LARCENY; ANTI-RIOT LAWS - IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICERS; ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICERS; CONSPIRACY; UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

Synopsis: RUSSELL MEANS' demands letter verified as MEANS' signature by FBI Lab. Mrs. [REDACTED] furnished FBI Agents a letter from CARTER CAMP to "Members and Leadership of AIM." FBI Lab verified CAMP's signature and two latents on letter identified as CAMP's. USMs [REDACTED] entered Wounded Knee to place citizens band radio in AIM Security Building. WILBUR RIEGERT, Wounded Knee hostage, listed personal items stolen, and identified MEANS and CAMP's photograph. RIEGERT described siege at Wounded Knee, February 27, 1973. [REDACTED] identified MEANS as a leader at Wounded Knee. AUSA HURD requested that Bureau of Indian Affairs tapes which he had in his possession be copied and returned to him. Copy of complaint and warrant for [REDACTED] attached. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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- P -

DETAILS

Reference is made to Minneapolis report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 18, 1973; Minneapolis reports of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 3, 1973, September 19, 1973, October 20, 1973, November 13, 1973, and November 16, 1973; Minneapolis report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated November 22, 1973; and Minneapolis reports of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 21, 1973 and January 14, 1974.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription March 7, 1973

On February 27, 1973, the following took place:

At approximately 9:00 p.m., while at a motel room in Rushville, Nebraska, I received a telephone call from a news service who advised that AARON DESERSA had in turn advised him that there would be a confrontation at Wounded Knee that night.

Upon receipt of the above information, I telephoned the U. S. Marshal's Office at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and furnished the above information to them. They advised me that they had received the same information and that, in fact, Indians were then at Wounded Knee and had burglarized a store and taken a considerable amount of weapons and had obtained several hostages. Allegedly one of the hostages, a Mrs. GILDERSLEEVE, was on the phone to the Police Department advising them of this situation.

I immediately left the motel room, assembled all available Agents, and we proceeded to the Pine Ridge area and from there to Wounded Knee Road. I was advised by radio that the BIA law enforcement officers in the area had been fired upon when they attempted to enter the town site. They had retreated to a place on Wounded Knee Road further south and were standing by.

At approximately 10:00 p.m., I rendezvoused with the BIA Police Officers and ascertained that they had been fired upon and that some of their units were attempting to establish a roadblock north of town. I suggested to the BIA Police that they reinforce their units on the north end of town, as well as on the east and west side, and the FBI would handle the roadblock on the south end of Wounded Knee Road where it meets Highway 18.

At about this time, a fast-moving car sped by the area and proceeded south on Wounded Knee Road at a high rate of speed. I ordered that we give immediate chase and use the siren to compel the vehicle ahead of us to stop. The car I was in was then being driven by Special Agent [redacted]. Several miles down the road, the car stopped and the driver

Interviewed on 2/27/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SAC JOSEPH H. TRUMBACH:wkb Date dictated 3/5/73

MP 70-6832
(2)

identified himself as [redacted] Oglala Sioux Legal Services. [redacted] advised that he had come from Wounded Knee. He further related the following:

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He was in no way involved in the takeover of the town site and, in fact, he was shocked at this conduct. He knew many of the American Indian Movement (AIM) people and was frequently with them and thought that they were going to go to Wounded Knee to have a pow-wow.

When he found out that they were taking over the town and burglarizing the store, he decided to get out as soon as he could. [redacted] was told that if we developed any information that he was involved in this incident he would be under arrest. He voluntarily opened the trunk of his car to show that he had no items taken from the burglary. He was requested to proceed to the BIA Building in Pine Ridge for detailed interview.

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On my instructions, FBI Agents stopped all cars exiting from Wounded Knee and if the occupants had articles in their possession indicating they may have been taken from the burglary, I instructed that the occupants be arrested. I further advised that unless the occupants could explain why they were coming out of Wounded Knee at this time, such as a tourist who might have been caught up in the middle of this situation, that the occupants of any such cars would be subject to arrest. It should be noted that these instructions were issued immediately after the roadblock was put up on the Wounded Knee Road and Highway 18.

The second or third car to arrive at the roadblock was a car driven by [redacted] U. S. Department of Justice, Community Relations Service. I went up to him and said, "Mr. [redacted] to work with those people is one thing, but if I find that you have participated in a burglary with them, I will have to arrest you."

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MP 70-6832
(3)

Mr. [] replied that he was at Wounded Knee when the burglary and subsequent takeover occurred. He said he wanted to leave but they told him they wanted him to wait while they made their demands. I asked him what demands he was referring to, at which time he gave me two pieces of paper which state as follows:

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"DEMANDS

"I. Senator WILLIAM FULLBRIGHT to convene Senate Foreign Relations Committee immediately for hearings on treaties made with American Indian Nations and ratified by the Congress of the U.S.

"II. Senator EDWARD KENNEDY to convene Senate Sub-Committee on Administrative Practices and Procedures for immediate, full-scale investigation and exposure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior from the Agency, reservation offices, to the area offices, to the central office in Washington, D.C.

"III. Senator JAMES ABOUREZK to convene the Senate Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs for a complete investigation on all Sioux Reservations in South Dakota.

"A. Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization:
President VERN LONG
Vice-President PEDRO BISSONETTE
[]

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"B. American Indian Movement:
Leader RUSSELL MEANS

"People we will negotiate with:

- "1. Mr. ERHLICMAN of the White House.
2. Senator's KENNEDY, ABOUREZK, and FULLBRIGHT - or their top aides.
3. The Commissioner of the B.I.A. and the Secty. of Interior.

"The action and seizure of Wounded Knee, South Dakota on February 27, 1973 at 8:30 p.m. by the Oglala Lakota with the support and technical assistance of the American Indian Movement is taken because of the complete tyranny and suppression of the Oglala and all American Indian people.

"The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for the tyranny because of rampant graft, corruption and outright dictatorship of Indian people.

"The only two options open to the United States of America are:

- "1. They wipe out all the old people, women, children and men, by shooting & attacking us.
- "2. They negotiate our demands.

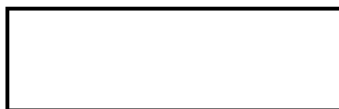
"Before we took action this day we asked for and received complete direction and support of medicine men and chiefs of the Oglala Nation!

"1. FRANK FOOLS CROW

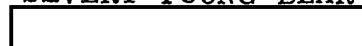
2.
3.
4.



5.
6.
6.
7.
8.



SEVERT YOUNG BEAR



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[redacted] also mentioned that he was told to write the following information down and present it in the form exactly as shown below. He then referred to some notes and said, "Communicate this demand to whoever is in charge. We are operating under the Provisions of the 1868 Sioux Treaty. This is an act of war initiated by the United States. We are only demanding our country."

I asked [redacted] who gave him this demand and he replied that it was given to him by RUSSELL MEANS.

Based on the assurance of Mr. [redacted] that he was not personally involved in the burglary or the takeover, I permitted him to proceed out of the roadblock area. I told him that I would see to it that the information he supplied would be furnished to the appropriate authorities.

Supervisor [redacted] was placed in charge of this roadblock and I then proceeded to the Command Post in order to handle the placement of additional personnel as they arrived from Rapid City, South Dakota.

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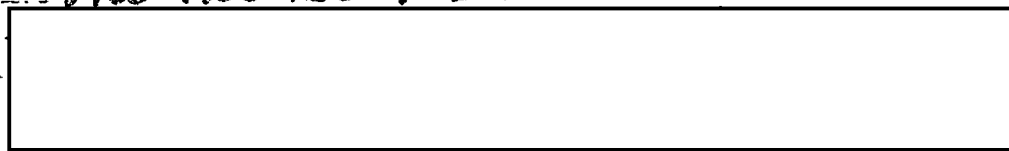
DEMANDS

- I. SENATOR WILLIAM FULLBRIGHT, TO CONVENE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IMMEDIATELY FOR HEARINGS ON TREATIES MADE WITH AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONS AND RATIFIED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE U.S.
- II. SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY, TO CONVENE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES FOR IMMEDIATE, FULL-SCALE INVESTIGATION AND EXPOSURE OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FROM THE AGENCY, RESERVATION OFFICES, TO THE AREA OFFICES, TO THE CENTRAL OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
- III. SENATOR JAMES ABDOUREEK, TO CONVENE THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION ON ALL SIOUX RESERVATIONS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

A. OGLALA SIOUX CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATION:

PRESIDENT Vernon Henry

VICE-PRESIDENT Peter Bissonette



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B. AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT:

LEADER Russell Means

- over (unclear)

THE ACTION AND SEIZURE OF WOUNDED KNEE
SOUTH DAKOTA ON FEBRUARY 29, 1973 AT
8:30 P.M. BY THE OGLALA LAKOTA WITH THE
SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF THE
AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT IS TAKEN
BECAUSE OF THE COMPLETE TYRANNY AND
SUPPRESSION OF THE OGLALA AND ALL
AMERICAN INDIAN PEOPLE.

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IS RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE TYRANNY BECAUSE OF RAMPANT
GRAFT, CORRUPTION AND OUTRIGHT DICTATORSHIP
OF INDIAN PEOPLE.

THE ONLY TWO OPTIONS OPEN ^{TO} ~~THE~~ THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARE:

1. THEY WIPE-OUT ALL THE OLD PEOPLE,
WOMEN, CHILDREN AND MEN, BY
SHOOTING & ATTACKING US.
2. THEY NEGOTIATE OUR DEMANDS.

BEFORE WE TOOK ACTION THIS DAY WE ASKED
FOR AND RECEIVED COMPLETE DIRECTION AND
SUPPORT OF MEDICINE MEN AND CHIEFS OF
THE OGLALA NATION!

1. FRANK FOOLS CROW

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

6.

7. SEVERT HOURS BEAR

8.

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PEOPLE WE WILL NEGOTIATE WITH:

1. MR. ERNESTMAN OF THE WHITE HOUSE.
2. SENATOR'S KENNEDY, ARDRECEIC, AND FULLBRIGHT
— OR THEIR TOP AIDES.
3. THE COMMISSIONER OF THE B.I.A. AND
THE SECTY. OF INTERIOR.

EL/12/2

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Minneapolis (70-6882)

Date:

December 26, 1973

Re: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS;
CIR - ARL; IFO,
BURGLARY, LARCENY
ET AL

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

D-731218066 KW

Specimens received 12/17/73

- Q1 Yellow sheet of ruled paper bearing hand printed message beginning "THE ACTION AND ..."
- Q2 Yellow sheet of ruled paper bearing hand printed message beginning "- DEMANDS - I. SENATOR ..." signed "Russell Means"

Result of examination:

The conclusion was reached that RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, FBI #877277C, prepared the Means signature on Q2.

Specimens Q1 and Q2 are returned herewith. Photographs are retained.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 9/8/73

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] Parkview Plaza Apartments, 4106 Jackson, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised that [redacted] had given notice and vacated [redacted] during the morning of September 5, 1973. [redacted] had advised Mrs. [redacted] that movers would come in the afternoon to remove furniture and other items from the apartment. [redacted] requested that all items left after the movers had come be discarded.

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At approximately 6:00 p.m., September 5, 1973, Mrs. [redacted] was cleaning [redacted] after the removal of furniture and marked items by a moving company. Mrs. [redacted] located the following piece of paper in the kitchen of [redacted] and turned this paper over to SA [redacted] whom she knew to be Special Agents of the FBI.

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Interviewed on 9/5/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 157-3059

by SA [redacted] jar Date dictated 9/8/73

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PENNINGTON COUNTY JAIL, RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Visiting Hours: Thursday from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. Limited to 15 minutes per inmate.

RECEIVED
JAIL
APR 11 1968

To	
Name	
Street	
City	State

INMATE'S NAME

PARTIES CORRESPONDING WITH PRISONERS: Write Plainly with Ink or Typewriter. Confine yourself to strictly family or business matters. ONE sheet of paper of both sides ONLY. ALL letters closely examined. Send ONLY cigarettes, money, or Clothing. NO food, fruit, candy, or other confections.

NOTE TO PRISONERS: ONLY LETTERS WRITTEN ON JAIL STATIONERY WILL BE MAILED OUT, AND NO MAIL WILL BE SENT OUT OTHER THAN THROUGH JAIL OFFICE. USE BOTH SIDES.

Sheriff — Mel Larson. Phone 343-2251 Jailer —

To The Members & Leadership of AIM

My Brothers & Sisters

Writing from this prison I can't talk about the recent incident. I won't plea with you for reconciliation or burden your talks with a discussion of right or wrong. I can only speak to you and hope to convince you of one thing. I am not now nor have I ever been involved with any white institution or groups, I am not and would not be part of any plot against AIM. I think my record shows this if examined closely.

My only thought has been to live far and with Indian people, to serve AIM in what ever capacity or position my people want me to. I've worked as both soldier and leader, I've served on the National AIM staff and spent ^{time} traveling around the country fighting for our rights with many of you. My judgement has been questioned but never my loyalty or dedication to our people, real people.

At Dennis Banks' direction and in answer to a call from the Pawnee & Ponca Tribes, I went to Okla. to confront the whiteman on many fronts mainly in the areas of education and the longhair issue. I went also to organize for AIM and to help lead my people to freedom. Once in Okla. I set up an armed freedom camp and stayed in that camp with the people the rest of the summer. From that camp I led and took part in many actions. We took and held Ft. Sill Indian school until the white supt. & principal were removed. We occupied the Pawnee BIA and held hostages until every one of our demands were met, including the firing of the white BIA supt. We even took over and held the Office of Education in the State Capital Building! Right at the heart of the white government. During that camp we were under constant threat and pressure from both pigs and rednecks. No other AIM leadership or no massive outside support ^{came} ~~was~~ called in to help but I've never failed to support any action when called upon to do so by the AIM, in all parts of the country.

That fall I was called to Denver to help plan the trail of broken treaties. I was given the task of organizing in Okla. & Kansas. We brought more people to D.C. than any other state. All during the trail I traveled, ate, and slept only where the people did. During our stay at the convention I served on the steering committee and represented the people as best I could, never missing a meeting and organizing most. There I was elected to my first leadership position in AIM, as 1st. Nat. co-ordinator. During the whole occupation of this

B.T.A. in D.C. I never once left the building to eat, drink, sleep or for any other reason except for short negotiations. Before leaving D.C. I gave away all my money and more to Indians who hadn't the money to go home and ended up without enough to get back to Okla myself. at Flagstaff at Ajo I lived in camp with the people while others stayed in motels. at Custer I was knocked unconscious by bullets and more but saved from being finished by being dragged out of the courthouse by [redacted] Ston Halder. My people, I'm only telling these things to try to explain the role I always try to play in ATM.

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During Wounded Knee I went in early with the first squad before the people came. We secured and occupied the knee to prevent an ambush of the caravan. From there I took part in every fire-fight of the whole occupation while still carrying on my duties as a leader; to meet with the other leaders, to help negotiate, to make decisions about food, clothing, housing, who we should let in or out, informers, supply trains, outside help and support and all other activities I could be involved in for the success of our new nation. During the last few days I went alone to the bunkers at night to talk loudly or shine lights around to fool the enemy into thinking the bunkers were still occupied. During every fire-fight I was either in the bunkers or at the command post fighting. I was always available to the people for the decisions that had to be made. I had to make the decision to not to bring in Buddy Lamont until late afternoon after I knew he was killed in the early morning; I had to leave Ray's wife to fight alone in eagle bunker after he was shot through both legs. I did these things to save other Indian lives. I suffered the humiliation of the final surrender when I would rather have died on free Indian land.

No, my people, I will not betray one of you to the white man. I will willingly serve my life in whitemen's prison rather than betray one Indian. I am and will remain a proud Indian, a proud Ponca Indian.

Make your decision for the good of ATM and our people but don't make the mistake of thinking I'm in anyway influenced by the whites.

There are many things I need to say I hope I can say them to you at a later time.

To the people who love me and have followed me, I'm sorry if I've hurt you or let you down. My life is yours, I await your decision.

Carter Augustus Camp

Def
12/15/73 Kitchener

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 9/8/73

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] Parkview Plaza Apartments, 4106 Jackson, Rapid City, South Dakota advised the former occupants of [redacted] 4106 Jackson, [redacted] apartment. Mrs. [redacted] advised that early on the morning of September 5, 1973, [redacted] told her that [redacted] would be vacating [redacted] that day as soon as the movers came for their furniture. She advised the movers had been given instructions to return some of the furniture to a second-hand store and other items so marked were to be placed in storage. Mrs. [redacted] requested that all other items left after the movers had gone were to be discarded.

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At approximately 6:00 p.m., September 5, 1973, Mrs. [redacted] telephonically contacted SA [redacted] and advised occupants of [redacted] and upon examination of the apartment, observed various things of which she thought the FBI may have an interest.

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Immediately after receipt of Mrs. [redacted] and [redacted] conducted a search of discarded items made available by the [redacted] Search was conducted in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] who remained in the apartment during the entire time.

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The following items were located in the kitchen of [redacted]

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One receipt for repair work done at Fischer-Fenster Pontiac - GMC Incorporated for [redacted] notations noted on back of bill are [redacted] C.G.A. Lincoln.

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One piece of yellow lined paper with the following notations:

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One yellow envelope with notations - [redacted]

Two pieces of green lined paper with the following notations:

Interviewed on 9/5/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 157-3059

SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]
by SA [redacted]

b6
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Date dictated 9/8/73

[] LEAVING FOR WEEK TO
ROSEBUD 3 DAYS MINNEAPOLIS
2 OR 3 DAYS —

WHO IS GOING TO ROSEBUD?

[] POSSIBLY WHOLE
INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

3 INDIAN SUMMER STUDENTS
CARS GOING TO ROSEBUD

[] CAR

CALAXIE

[] CAR

CARS HERE —
IN RAPID

[]
LEWIS

— BUY ANOTHER CLUNKER
FOR THE COMMITTEE —
\$200 — 300

WHAT ARE [] AND []
DOING IN ROSEBUD —

[] RELATING TO INDIAN
RAPE AS AN INDIAN?

[] — TOOK [] DOWN
TO ROSEBUD

b6
b7c

[REDACTED]

Alan said 2 warrants will
probably be issued tomorrow
city attorney will not pursue
technical assaults -- lot of
heat from Washington -- talk (1/11/4)
of a deal FBI FORMER PRITE
TALK OF DROPPING OUR CHARGES AND FBI CHARGES
has to see all statements of FBI
+ photographs -- no one wanted
for statements or pictures when
we were arrested -- citizens arrest
pictures coming back --
[REDACTED] coming in at 8:40

INVESTIGATION IN WANDERSON
WEEKEND AND NIGHTLY PHONE DUTY
ADOPTED PHONE LIST -- [REDACTED] FRIDAY
NIGHT 7:00 - 9:30

CLEAN UP LIST - WEEKLY
- WASHING DISHES LIST DAY-TO-DAY
DAY-TO-DAY SIGN UP LIST FOR
COOKING

CHART --

COMINGS AND GOINGS OF PEOPLE
3 CAMBRIDGE PEOPLE - 2 WEEKS

PEOPLE LEAVING
[REDACTED] LEAVING WEDNESDAY
AT LEAST UNTIL OCTOBER
[REDACTED] LEAVING FOR COLORADO
FOR TWO WEEKS

[REDACTED] LEAVING
SATURDAY

[REDACTED] LEAVING FOR A WEEK

[REDACTED] WILL LEAVE
FOR COUPLE OF DAYS

[REDACTED] LEAVING TWO
WEEKS TO FIND PLACE TO
LIVE FOR SCHOOL —
MAY COME BACK FOR
A WEEK BEFORE SCHOOL
STARTS,

[REDACTED] IS GONE FOR ANOTHER WEEK
[REDACTED] FROM CHICAGO AM - GONE ^{HERE} ^{TODAY}
2 PEOPLE VISITING [REDACTED] WILL
LEAVE PROBABLY IN TWO WEEKS

[REDACTED] WANTS TO COME
LEGAL WORKER. [REDACTED]

1/2 AMERICAN INDIAN DEFENSE
COMMITTEE 1 1/2 YEARS

b6
b7C

THE CHART

2nd page
Side Two

MEETINGS ABOUT DISSATISFACTION
WITH CHART ON WALL

LEAD CHART - [] TOOK CHART DOWN

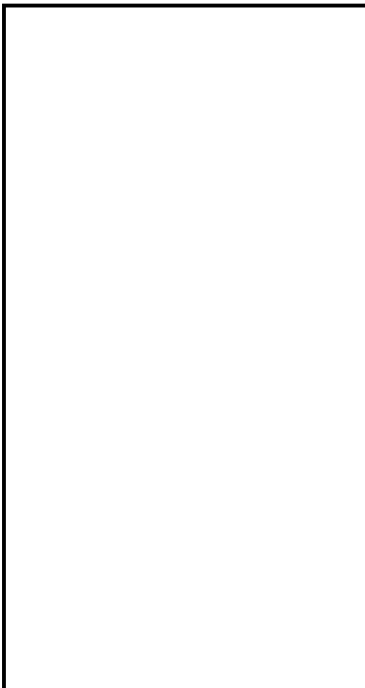
LEAD [] ASKED ABOUT CHART

SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS - CHART
HAD BEEN APPROVED BY AIN
AND WAS GOING BACK ON THE
WALL

b6
b7c

6
MP 157-3059

One piece of lined paper with the following 19 license
plates:



b6
b7C

One white police form with the following notations from both
sides:

Side One

[Redacted]

Aug 6 - Afternoon
AHEAD FROM Police Sled

[Redacted]

ADDRESS _____
REPORTED BY _____
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE _____
HOW REPORTED _____
PHONE _____

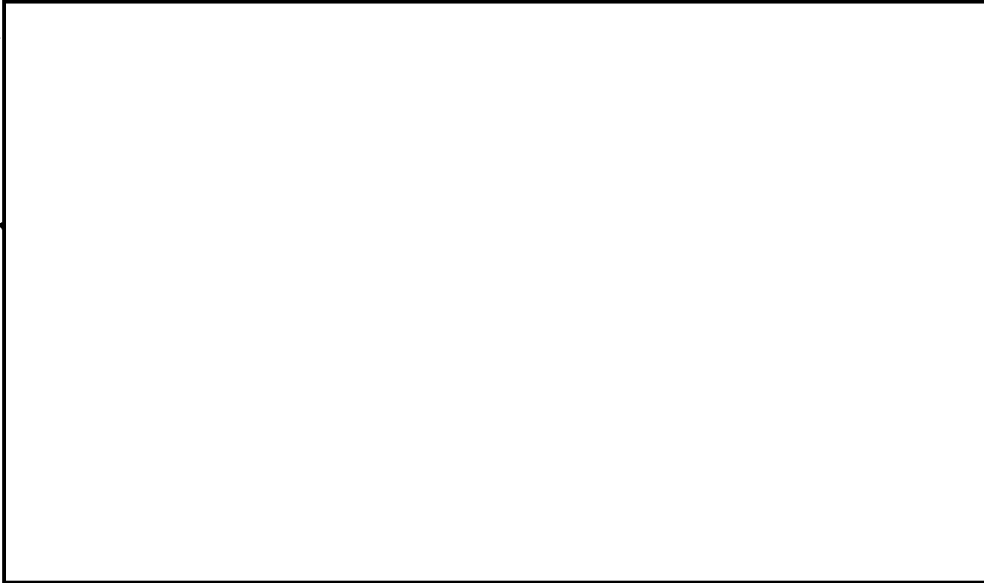
TIP TOP August 1968
9:00 P.M.

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

Side Two

b6
b7c



9

MP 157-3059

One thumbtack board with number [] on the back.

b6
b7c

One piece of white paper with the number []

The following items were found in the third bedroom, which is located in the north end of the apartment:

One ten page paper entitled "The Second Battle of Wounded Knee" by ROBERT ANDERSON, North American Media, 720 Clementina Street, San Francisco, California, 415-863-3005.

Attached to the above is a five page letter from [] regarding Wounded Knee.

One yellow legal size tablet with the following notation;

Page One "Things to go over w/Lake:

1. Descriptions of people
2. Statement forms."

Page Two

Structure of Local Investigation

A. Purpose & Scope

1. Purpose

- a. Prove CIA involvement in W.K. & Rapid C. legal defense.
- b. ~~Scope~~ Prove constitutional violations after the fact. (Defendants)
- c. Prove existence of FBI & CIA (?) wiretaps surveillances ext.
- d. Prove BIA subterfuge in WK & after fact

2. Scope

- a. limited to Rapid City in general.
- b. On Res, through & with Mark.
- c. Close co-ordination with Investigation Team at Manderson

B. General Description of Work

A. Intelligence

1. Wiretaps
2. Bugging
3. Compiling information re Red Fore out work
 - a. Trial preparation
 - b. post arrest survival

11
MP 157-3059

Page Three - blank

Page Four "Flight Service
Gen Info

N141-43W"

Page Five "Tapes"

One seven page paper entitled "Interview with SEVERT YOUNG BEAR
of Pine Ridge Reservation -- "The Light is Getting Bigger."

One yellow legal size paper with the following organizational
chart:

b6
b7C

RAMON
ROUBIDEAUX

CHIEF GENERAL
COUNCIL

LUKE
ME KISSACK

INDIVIDUAL TRIAL
COUNSEL

MARK
LANE

CARD 11

DUAL TRIAL CHIEF TRIAL
COUNSEL COUNSEL

CHIEF RESEARCH
CO-ORDINATOR

EST/GATORS
CRIMINAL

INVESTIGATORS
CRIMINAL

13
MP 157-3059

Two copies of Akwesasne Notes, Volume 5, Numbers 2 and 3, showing pictures of various Indians and scenes during Wounded Knee occupation.

One large scale map of Rapid City, South Dakota.

One Wounded Knee quadrangle topographical map.

One large scale topographical map of Wounded Knee, scale $2\frac{1}{2}$ " per 1000 feet, and various bunkers and roadblocks are shown.

One phone book cover with notation

b6
b7C

Slip of paper was found in the bathroom of The slip bore the following notations:



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/11/73

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]
Parkview Plaza Apartments 4106 Jackson Rapid City, South
Dakota, advised the [redacted] 4106
Jackson, had [redacted] advised
that early on the morning of September 5, 1973, [redacted]
told her that [redacted]
[redacted] that day as soon as the movers came for their
furniture. She advised the movers had been given instructions
to return some of the furniture to a second-hand store and
other items so marked were to be placed in storage. Mrs.
[redacted] requested that all other
items left after the movers had gone were to be discarded.

b6
b7C

At approximately 6:00 p.m., September 5, 1973,
Mrs. [redacted] telephonically contacted Special Agent
[redacted] and advised occupants of [redacted]
[redacted] and upon examination of the apartment, observed
various things of which she thought the FBI may have an
interest.

b6
b7C

Immediately after receipt of Mrs. [redacted] call.
Special Agents [redacted] met
Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] and conducted a search
of the trash and discarded items made available by the
[redacted] Search was conducted in the presence of Mr. and
Mrs. [redacted] who remained in the apartment during the entire
time.

b6
b7C

The following items were found in a large green
trash bag located in the livingroom of the apartment:

A white bag bearing the following
notations:

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 9/5/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 157-3059

by SA [redacted] sks Date dictated 9/8/73

b6
b7C

MP 157-3059



Wisconsin

190

5'7"

Brown Brown

White male

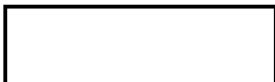
b6
b7C

Five pieces of green notebook paper bearing
the following notations:

Kisher Graphics Denver



Mr. Beef



PRICE and KELLER

Following Lake

August 13-

2:30-

Pardons and Paroles

4th and Kansas



8-10



Man who came inquiring about 111 Kansas

International Travel All

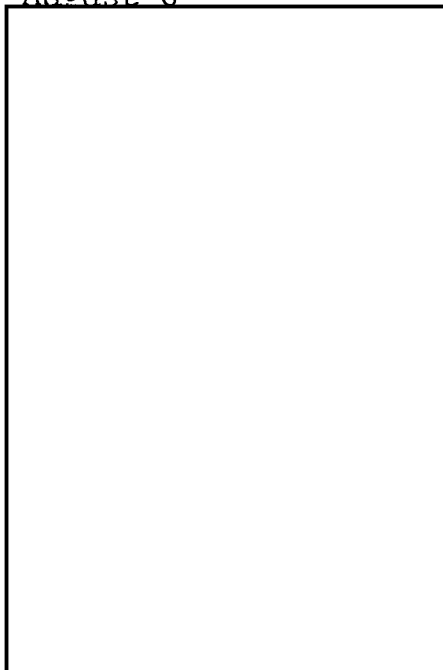
Texas CXT 263

Gold 1972



MP 157-3059

August 6



b6
b7C

Sixteen slips of two by five inch white notebook paper bearing the following notations:

PAGE #1: FBI Licenses



b6
b7C

MP 157-3059

PAGE #2:

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Shelly House

[REDACTED]

Drivers on Kansas
Black driver
with hard hat

[REDACTED]

Parked at NCB

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Kansas and 3rd
PED-4

[REDACTED]

St. Joe and 2nd

[REDACTED]

PEO-3
and one man from Rushville

PAGE #3: 2nd Street and Quincy
Car on hill

[REDACTED]

(2PEO)

[REDACTED]

Not sure
Star Village

[REDACTED]

PAGE #4: Early 50's
5'9"
165
Grey hair

[REDACTED]

MP 157-3059

PAGE #5: 12-12:10

Discontinuance of surveillance

[REDACTED]

Moved to in front of church
at Kansas City and 1st

b6
b7C

PAGE #6:

[REDACTED]

PAGE #7: Chief of Police is the guy we,
[REDACTED] saw in
Mr. Beef. Most policement
eat there - AIM boycott - and
seen at Tip Top

PAGE #8: 8-4-73

[REDACTED]

PAGE #9:

[REDACTED]

MP 157-3059

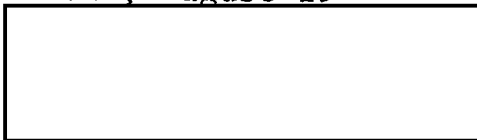
PAGE #10:



b6
b7c

PAGE #11:

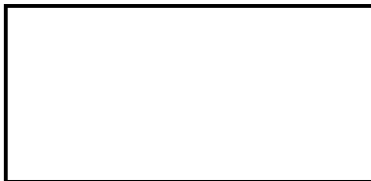
PAGE #12: Birth Certificate
Bank Book
Tip Top
11:20, August 19



PAGE #13:



8-6-73 FBI additions



TONY: Check 1st page for
similar numbers



MP 157-3059

PAGE #14:

[REDACTED]

Across from PD
8-6-

[REDACTED]

9:00 p.m., August 6
Tip Top

U.S. Govt. Intelligence Unit

G 1 52914
G 1 45017

[REDACTED]

WAOWVV

PAGE #15: August 8

[REDACTED]

PAGE #16: August 8-73
12:15 p.m.

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

MP 157-3059



b6
b7C

One piece of green notebook paper bearing the following notations:

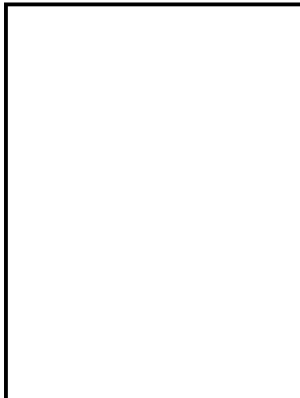


A partial ink-stained piece of lined white paper with notations as follows:



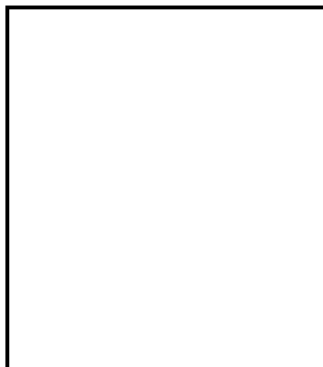
Past R R22-8-18
wire tap due

342-7110
AIM Office 384-3326 (605)



MP 157-3059

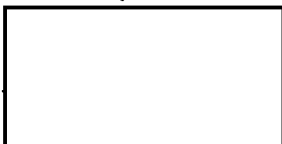
b6
b7C



FREE Yacht Club



RC Jail 343-2251



One letter entitled GIGI Dear with notation on back of THEODORE Mom 4-15-60 (14). Also the following notations:

Bismarck Bureau of Vital Statistics N.W.S.D.



Silver Spur 348-2131

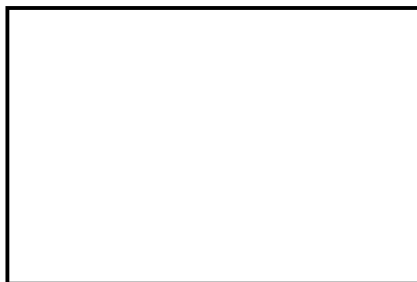
MP 157-3059



b6
b7C

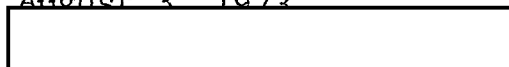
Seven 8 by 14 inch yellow sheets of paper and one torn page with the following notations:

PAGE #1: FBI - Illinois



PAGE #2: FBI CARS AND LOCATIONS AND DATES

August 3, 1973

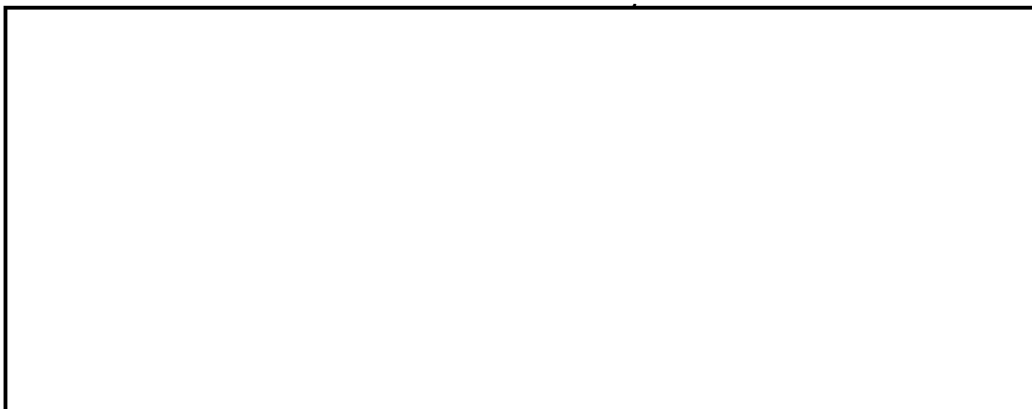


PAGE #3: FBI CARS BY DATE AND LOCATION

August 3, 1973



PAGE #4: 8/6/73 - out in front of NCB
after release --



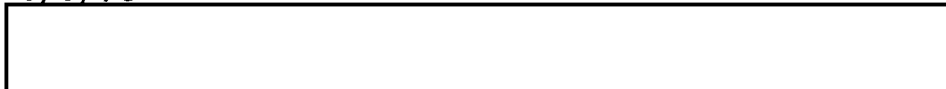
MP 157-3059


8/7/73
Maple Avenue and Kansas



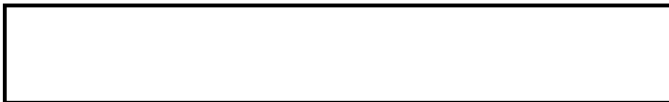
b6
b7C

8/8/73




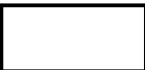



PAGE #5:  Aug. 6 - 9:00 p.m. Tip Top

U. S. Gov't GSA Intelligence Unit



Tip Top, Aug. 7

- PAGE #6:
1. Call toll free number operator re electronics Corp. of America
 2. Call motels in Gordon
 3. Have Manderson team locate WILCOX car. Ask  where the car is and question her about the incident.
 4. Credit check of 
 5. Check  WILSEN through County Recorders Office
 6.  call BIA contact in Washington, D.C.
 7. Locate FBI residences in Rapid.
Locate FBI Offices in Rapid.
Locate subject of discussion between 
and Radio Shack man (warehouse, etc.)

MP 157-3059

8. Pick up film
9. Finish 3 x 5 persenel file
10. Prepare 3 x 5 file for pictures
11. Compile license numbers

(ON BACK OF PAGE)

1-800-547-1700

47

Toll free West Howarden, S.D.

Howarden, Iowa
1-712-

[redacted] Neb.
[redacted]

b6
b7C

PAGE #7: August 6, 1973

TONY - [redacted]

FRITZ - [redacted]

CAROLYN - [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] - across from P. Station

MP 157-3059

PAGE #8 (torn sheet)

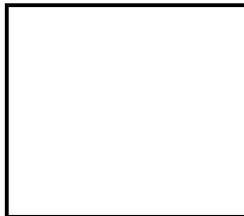
8-7-73 10:30 a.m.



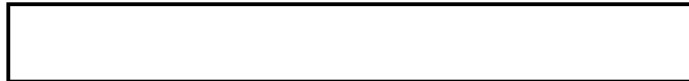
Tip Top
W/M 25 5'6" 145 Brn.
Yellow jacket/armed.

b6
b7C

One piece of small cardboard with the following notations:



One piece of green notebook paper bearing the following notations:

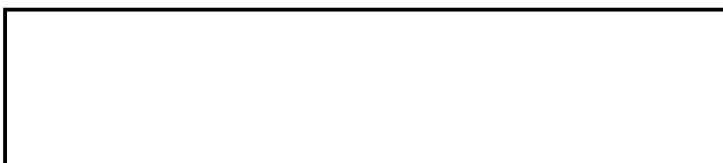


The following items were found in the second bedroom of the aforementioned apartment:

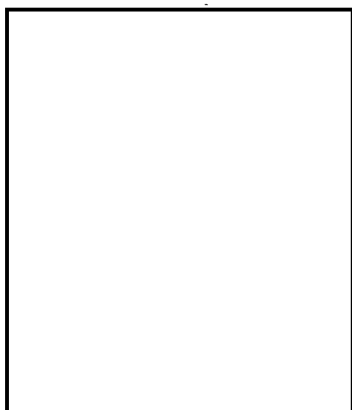
A cover for the September, 1973, issue of Playboy with notations of Savage 32, Auto, 96439.

One .45 caliber Western cartridge.

One blue spiral notebook with the following notations inside:



Sun - 12 Noon



One advertisement for a [redacted]
the notation of [redacted]

Nine 8 by 14 inch yellow lined sheets of paper
with the following notations:

PAGE #1: 1. Call [redacted] about CIA man who questioned
STAN HOLDER in his cell -- would he recognize
him?

2. 2. Call people who questioned [redacted]

Type up citizen's arrest
[redacted] Security form
(return addresses)

Twins - call JOHN ADAMS - NCC to find out if
he got smiley out of jail.
Check notes news clipping for his address -
Maybe call for

Finish news clippings and alpebetise list
of names?

Check having Agents pictures blown up for ID.

Stolen goods at Holy Rosary Mission -

Affaidavits sand has

Camera from Joel.

Call telephone company to check for taps.

MP 157-3059

PAGE #2: Planning commission floor plan of dorm and building next door.

Get all license numbers together.

[redacted] - helped write AIM Charter in Minneapolis. Made bad statements about AIM to press. She is a maid in a hotel. Find out if she is the maid we are looking for.

b6
b7c

- PAGE #3:
1. Call [redacted] re FBI frequency.
 2. Obtain floor plan of NCB Motel.
 2. Start FBI electronics surveillance file.
 3. Check tomsing for existance.
 4. Call job there about tape recorders.
 5. [redacted] - read article in

PAGE #4: TAPES WITH BIA - [redacted]

1. [redacted] 8/5/73
Side #1
2. [redacted] 8/14/73
(second conversation) side #2
3. [redacted] 8/15/73
(3rd conversation) side #1

PAGE #5: Things to do: 8/4/73

1. Hacienda Motel - Gordon, Nebraska (Maid)
2. [redacted] Wilsen link
 - a. Credit checks
 - b. County recorders

Check on Electronics Corporation of America
(phone #, do they exist, do they own the phone,
if not, who does ... [redacted] in Cambridge)
(No listing in Cambridge yellow pages or info.)

b6
b7c

4. Review [redacted] security status - application
and bank account check.
5. Locate FBI Office
6. [redacted] in Cleveland.
7. Talk to [redacted] re shooting of
Hoss brother in Rosebud/Kyle area.

PAGE #6: Talked to FRANKLIN - said he was going to play
drunk on Trading Post system.

"Termination" - 52 under Eisenhower. Nothing
happen.

Writing questions for ABERESK to fry FRANKLIN -
seuing illegally - acting

[redacted] - OEO

NCAI work

Here 1½ years ago with RAYMOND YELLOW THUNDER

BIA - Commissioner [redacted] asked him to come in
connection with YELLOW THUNDER

Law School in Baltimore - UCLA

2½ [redacted] appt. Commissioner to BIA assembled
around him young people ERNIE STEVENS, Wisconsin
Lin Cook - Chipewa, N. Dak.

Pres. of NCAI - Nat'l Council Amer. Indians

[redacted] - Maine

UCLA - LA Indian Center worked (while in school)

Little trouble in LA and had to leave

May go into criminal law

23 -

The New Team

ERNIE STEVENS, Assistant work -

Special projects for commissioners

FTC report

WILSON said he wanted to do similar report after
he comes into power become conservative

Working with ABERESK

MARVIN FRANKLIN, Acting Commissioner

PAGE #7: Schedule of work and school

BIA man questions -

1. How do you feel about the abolishment of
the BIA? Affirmative? How can you help to
strengthen that position?

It's my understanding Wounded Knee took place
because of Indian opposition to the BIA. Do you
know of anything that would help us in trial to
document why the Indians might be so opposed to
the BIA?

Watergate -

Killings in Nebraska

Department of Justice Indian Civil Rights

Goon Squads

Is the BIA Police forwarding crime reports, about
these things

Investigator for ABERESK

Do you keep the stuff at home?



b6
b7c

MP 157-3059

PAGE #8: Wed - 12:00

John Dean testified that the WH authorized bugging and tapping to be used against the Indians -- Reports sent to LEONARD GARMENT - Pres. Advisor.

PAGE #9: 8/10

[redacted]
Man who came inquiring about 111 Kansas.

b6
b7C

Two letters addressed to [redacted]
[redacted]
Wisconsin, 53225; letters written in German.

Two pages entitled Combat Liberalism Mao Tze Tung.

Two Quali tone film processing packs containing negatives. Packs made out to [redacted]

Your File No. 70-6869
FBI File No. 70-59868
Latent Case No. A-77701

January 7, 1974

RE: CARTER AUGUSTUS CAMP, FBI #108750G

Two latent fingerprints developed on a handwritten letter, Q8, beginning "To The Members & Leadership of AIM ...," have been identified as left index and left ring fingerprints of Camp.

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Minneapolis (70-6869)

Date: January 11, 1974

FBI File No. 176-2397

Re: CARTER CAMP;
CIR-BURGLARY AND LARCENY;
ARL-IFO; AFO; CONSPIRACY;
UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARM

Lab. No. D-731211001 JB

Specimens received 12/7/73

Q1 One-page handwritten letter beginning "To The Members &
Leadership of AIM..."

Result of examination:

It was determined that the Camp signature appearing on the Q1 letter was written by CARTER CAMP, FBI #108 750G. whose known writing consists of signatures on fingerprint cards.

Specimen Q1 was photographed and was previously returned to Minneapolis.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription January 31, 1974

On January 31, 1974, Special Agent [redacted] provided the original of a letter which begins "To the members and leadership of AIM" and is signed CARTER AUGUSTUS CAMP for inspection to Defense Counselors WILLIAM KUNSLER and [redacted]. This letter is further identified as 157-3059-1434.

b6
b7C

Also present during the showing of this letter were Assistant United States Attorneys RICHARD D. MURD and [redacted]. The letter was shown to Defense Counsel as a result of disclosure motion and order signed by Federal District Judge FRED J. NICHOLS dated October 10, 1973.

b6
b7C

2

Interviewed on January 31, 1974 at St. Paul, Minnesota File # SP 157-3059
SP 70-6832-346 P
by SA [redacted] rjf Date dictated January 31, 1974

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/18/73

WILBUR A. [REDACTED] RIEGERT was contacted at his [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RIEGERT was apprised of the identity of the interviewing agents and was told he was being interviewed about his association with the Wounded Knee Museum and his observations on and subsequent to February 27, 1973.

RIEGERT advised he is an enrolled Chippewa at Bemidji, Minnesota. RIEGERT is 1/8 Indian and was born January 25, 1892, at Mt. Iron, Minnesota. RIEGERT was educated in Indian schools and graduated from Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, in 1915. RIEGERT moved to Kyle, South Dakota, in 1951, living at Kyle until moving to Wounded Knee in 1958. While residing at Kyle he was Postmaster and became associated with CLYDE and AGNES GILDERSLEEVE.

In 1958, RIEGERT started the Wounded Knee Museum. The museum included the consolidated collections of RIEGERT, the GILDERSLEEVEs, [REDACTED] RIEGERT started his collection in 1932 at the Cheyenne Indian Agency. RIEGERT collected his own history and researched along the Missouri and Cheyenne Rivers, and Cherry Creek. He bought some of his items from the Indians such as axes, tomahawks, and wedges. He also purchased items from areas which he could not research.

In 1968 RIEGERT, CLYDE [REDACTED] AGNES [REDACTED] Sioux, Inc. This is a South Dakota corporation and was set up for the museum at Wounded Knee. RIEGERT [REDACTED] took stock and cash for their collections which were given to the corporation. [REDACTED] sold most of his collection to the corporation, but left a few items on loan to the museum.

On February 27, 1973, RIEGERT was in his [REDACTED] [REDACTED] He resided with his [REDACTED] because of his health. About 20 minutes before 8 o'clock in the evening, RIEGERT heard shots in the vicinity of the Trading Post and museum. He was laid down in his bed

Interviewed on 12/12/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [REDACTED]
SA [REDACTED]

/lec

Date dictated 12/17/73

by [] because of the shooting. She explained to him several individuals were shooting up and looting the Trading Post and the museum.

Approximately 20 minutes to 10 p.m., someone yelled from outside the [] home "come out with your hands up or we'll burn the building down." Someone broke one of the rear windows in the [] home as the crowd gathered outside the residence. [] went out of the house with their hands up.

b6
b7C

RIEGERT was still in bed. [] returned and put RIEGERT in his wheelchair and took him to CLYDE GILDERSLEEVE's house. When RIEGERT was taken out of the [] house, he saw the activity at the Trading Post. He observed 1/2 dozen individuals parading in front of the Trading Post with rifles.

b6
b7C

Two Indian males escorted them to the GILDERSLEEVE's house. The first one was apparently in command and was about 30 years of age. He was armed with an automatic weapon and from the way he handled the weapon, indicated to RIEGERT he knew how to use the rifle. The second was in his 20's and was armed with a revolver. They said they were taking over and "not only said it but proved it." They were told by their assailants that they would not bother their personal belongings, they just wanted to use their place.

There were always several guards in and out of the GILDERSLEEVE house and there was one guard in the room with RIEGERT. Everyone used the bathroom to suit themselves. Everyone stayed in the GILDERSLEEVE house for the remainder of their time in Wounded Knee.

During the days that ensued, RIEGERT became acquainted with several of the people involved in the takeover of Wounded Knee and recalled several experiences.

RIEGERT explained they took his car and the GILDERSLEEVE car and used these vehicles for their convenience. They used the car to haul articles from the store and the museum to the Catholic church on the hill. RIEGERT saw the cars traveling back and forth between these places. RIEGERT described his car as a 1959 Chevrolet, in excellent mechanical condition. He displayed South Dakota title number J14476,

which reflected a 1959 Chevrolet, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) F59K100366, registered to WILBUR A. RIEGERT, Wounded Knee, South Dakota. This vehicle was further described as an Impala sports sedan, four door. On the way out of Wounded Knee this car was pointed out to RIEGERT along the Big Foot Road to Pine Ridge, and it had been wrecked.

On the second or third day while in a conversation with two of the individuals involved in the takeover, it was related to RIGERT that these two individuals were related to a [REDACTED] RIEGERT explained [REDACTED] is of Canadian decent and RIEGERT is also related to [REDACTED] RIEGERT determined that these two individuals were brothers and were from the Minneapolis area. The older brother was 27 to 28 years of age and was an expressed member of the American Indian Movement (AIM). It was related to RIEGERT that the younger brother was discouraged from going into Wounded Knee by his parents, but this brother wanted to be with the older brother, so joined him at Wounded Knee.

b6
b7c

On one occasion, RIEGERT had conversation with CARTER CAMP. CAMP was in the GILDERSLEEVE house armed with a revolver and acting as a guard. He knew this individual to be CAMP as his name came out in conversation and the minute CAMP's identity was determined, CLYDE GILDERSLEEVE wrote CAMP's name on a piece of paper and slid it between the cushions on the couch. RIEGERT later observed the name on this piece of paper. RIEGERT asked CAMP why he was allowing the stripping of the Trading Post to be done. CAMP told RIEGERT he was not out there and was not involved with the people that were doing that. CAMP stated he was there to preserve life and was not interested in what was being taken from the store. CAMP stated they came for guns, ammunition, clothing, food, and a place to stay. CAMP eventually told RIEGERT to shut his mouth or he would shut it for him. CAMP then shut the curtains so RIEGERT could not see out.

The telephone rang and one of the other guards started to answer it. CAMP said he would answer it and did. It appeared to RIEGERT that the caller was a reporter. CAMP asked who it was and apparently the caller asked the same question. CAMP replied it was none of the caller's business.

At one point the hostages were referred to as prisoners of war. RIEGERT explained this resulted from the tense situation outside.

One day RIEGERT wanted to get outside for some air. The guards finally allowed [] to take RIEGERT outside. A guard was standing on each side as they allowed [] to wheel RIEGERT back and forth in front of the GILDERSLEEVE residence.

b6
b7c

There was general conversation about the Indian treaties. The individuals involved in the takeover wanted to make Uncle Sam understand these treaties.

At one time they told RIEGERT that they understood he was sick with a heart condition and that there was a car ready for him 24 hours a day. On the third day, RIEGERT and the others held captive were told they were free, but RIEGERT explained they had taken away the only vehicles available and there was no way out.

On another occasion, RIEGERT was lying in his bed resting. Two Indian girls came in and took the pillows from under his head. They took the pillow cases off and RIEGERT understood these pillow cases were to be filled and used for sandbags. RIEGERT said one of these girls was known as [].

At one point they were told the Marshals were coming in and were using gas. Everyone was directed to lie on the floor.

RIEGERT heard many shots fired and felt that the most shots were fired on the first night of the seige. RIEGERT related he did not hear many distant shots as he was usually inside. Most of the shots he heard were fired from the vicinity of the GILDERSLEEVE house and the area of the Trading Post and museum. RIEGERT advised the individuals involved in the takeover took a small strongbox of his which contained stock, a note, personal papers, and several personal items. These items included 50 Buffalo nickels and in excess of 125 listed Indian head pennies, one of which was valued at over \$400. The strongbox also contained an ivory cribbage board engraved with Indian historical notations from Alaska.

He understood this cribbage board was recovered at one of the roadblocks. RIEGERT also lost pictures taken in the early 1930's of MARTHA BAD WARRIOR.

On one occasion, RIEGERT talked with PEDRO BISSONETTE. BISSONETTE told them his name and that he was headquartered at Calico (Calico, South Dakota). At one time BISSONETTE put his arms around RIEGERT and said he was sorry for what was going on. On another occasion BISSONETTE came to the house and told everyone they were going to be moved to the church. They refused and BISSONETTE went back to talk with the leaders. BISSONETTE stated they would not be happy with this refusal. He eventually returned and told everyone it was all right to stay at the GILDERSLEEVE's.

On March 7, 1973, RIEGERT and the other captives were told they were leaving Wounded Knee. Father [redacted] used his car, and RIEGERT left with [redacted]. There were several photographers and press reporters around when RIEGERT was loaded in the [redacted] car. They left that night and RIEGERT was taken directly to the hospital where he remained for 24 days.

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It was observed that RIEGERT is confined to a wheelchair. He stated he was physically and medically capable to testify regarding his observations at Wounded Knee, but it was necessary to have [redacted] with him at all times. RIEGERT advised his doctor was a [redacted] Nebraska.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date 12/18/73

WILBUR A. RIEGERT was apprised of the identity of interviewing Agents and was requested to review photographs of individuals suspected of being involved in the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. RIEGERT advised that he did not know many of the individuals involved in the takeover and he did not become acquainted with these individuals well enough during the time he was held hostage. He advised that several of the faces looked familiar but he could not identify the individual by name or relate a specific incident regarding the individual.

RIEGERT specifically pointed out the photographs of the following individuals but could not identify further:

[REDACTED]
CARTER CAMP

[REDACTED]
RUSSELL MEANS
TED MEANS

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After determining the name of the photograph of CARTER CAMP, he advised he recognized the individual to be identifiable with CAMP. He related that he had talked with CAMP on several occasions during the time he was held hostage.

RIEGERT recognized the photograph of [REDACTED]. He knew this individual by [REDACTED] and related [REDACTED] was working for the VISTA program and stayed across the Wounded Knee Creek from the Trading Post. RIEGERT observed [REDACTED] on at least one occasion in the GILDERSLEEVE residence during the occupation.

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RIEGERT advised the face of [REDACTED] looked familiar. This individual could possibly be of Chippewa background and appeared to be similar to the brothers from Minnesota that were related to the [REDACTED] from Canada.

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The photograph of LORILEI HOPE DECORA looks similar to one of the girls that removed the pillow cases from RIEGERT's bed.

On 12/12/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # 70-6832 Sub P

by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Date dictated 12/18/73

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 4/14/73

WILBUR RIEGERT, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, furnished the following information regarding the property which he had at the Wounded Knee Trading Post and other items which were on display at the Wounded Knee Museum.

RIEGERT stated most of the items stolen from the Trading Post which were on display were personal property which belonged to him and he feels that he can positively identify any of this property.

The following items were exhibited to RIEGERT:

Six belt buckles with silver dollar inlay

Five money clips with silver dollar inlay

Three medallions with silver dollar

One bottle Darvon capsules, six

One cartridge case .222 caliber Remington

One 2" x 14" beaded leather cloth

One 2' x 2' beaded leather cloth

One pair of decorated mocassins

One wood and beaded breast plate

One daily diary for 1973

One Independent Oglala Nation Citizenship card

Three Wounded Knee "Patches"

Interviewed on 4/13/73 at L. Rushville, Nebraska File # MP #70-6832 - 2/80
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] spr Date dictated 4/13/73
b6
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MP #70-6832

(2)

One AIM membership card

RIEGERT stated he believes the 2' x 2' and the 2" x 14" beaded leather clothes were once in the church at Wounded Knee and were possibly used as a chalice cover. RIEGERT stated the leather beaded and fringed shirt is one he believes to have been on display in the museum at Wounded Knee. RIEGERT could furnish no additional information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription January 2, 1974

[redacted] was apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and told he was being reinterviewed in regard to his observations and activities during the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] advised that he left Wanblee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, with [redacted] about 40 years of age, and [redacted]

During the month of February, 1973, [redacted] left Wounded Knee three or four times. He would walk out through the hills toward Porcupine and then catch a ride at Porcupine. He came out for supplies and would steal the supplies, usually food, and would carry them back into Wounded Knee. [redacted] never took guns or ammunition into Wounded Knee.

Sometime during the latter part of March, about March 30, [redacted] was in the Catholic church at Wounded Knee with [redacted] and two other young Indian males. RUSSELL MEANS came into the church and told them he needed them for bunker duty. [redacted] knew MEANS prior to this time.

The five young Indian males left the church with MEANS and went to the store (Wounded Knee Trading Post). MEANS and some nine other "dog soldiers" made bunker assignments. MEANS was armed with a pistol and the other "dog soldiers" were armed with rifles.

[redacted] explained that "dog soldiers" were the leaders and included DENNIS BANKS, CARTER CAMP, and others. These individuals made the bunker assignments, which were different each day. They also issued guns to the bunker guards and made available ammunition. The bunkers were assigned by name and the names were usually changed daily. The weapons included lever-action 30-06s and AK-47s. Some of the rifles had telescopic sights. The bunker guards were told to keep alert while on duty and to let no one come into the area. They were told to conserve ammunition but on occasion would shoot up the ammunition they were furnished

Interviewed on 12/28/73 at Wanblee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6864
SAs [redacted] MP 70-6832
by [redacted] ebl Date dictated 1/2/74

MP 70-6864

MP 70-6832

(2)

which usually consisted of one box. They would shoot if they found something to shoot at or were given instructions to shoot at something.

There were usually three guards assigned to each bunker. On a few occasions there were five or six guards, at which time there would only be three guns assigned to the bunker and the extra men would loan clips and be observers.

On the first night [redacted] pulled bunker guard duty with [redacted] and [redacted] understood the [redacted] were Chippewa Indians from Minnesota. They were furnished lever-action 30-06 rifles from the Trading Post. They pulled guard duty for about two hours the first night, each being relieved one at a time. When relieved, [redacted] returned to the church and joined in the singing.

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[redacted] continued to pull bunker guard duty until he decided to leave Wounded Knee on April 16, 1973. He usually worked a couple of hours a day, sometimes longer, and worked with several different individuals, guarding bunkers southeast of the church. [redacted] slept in a sleeping bag in the store.

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While [redacted] was in Wounded Knee, he observed four or five AK-47 automatic rifles. On one occasion [redacted] was issued an AK-47 to be used while on guard duty. At this time he was given one banana clip of ammunition.

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[redacted] knows CARTER CAMP and DENNIS BANKS. He did not have a chance to "rap" or talk with CAMP but on a couple of occasions talked to BANKS. They usually talked about what was going on inside of Wounded Knee and one one occasion BANKS told [redacted] to stay around the church as they might be needed. The leaders were always armed.

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[redacted] advised he left Wounded Knee on April 16, 1973, on his own accord. Someone told Federal officials that he was in Wanblee and had been in Wounded Knee. He was subsequently arrested in Wanblee.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Page 1

Date of transcription 3/7/73

[redacted]
[redacted] South Dakota, ranchers on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, were interviewed and furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that he and the [redacted] were riding horseback south of Wounded Knee near Wounded Knee Creek, at approximately 10:00 a.m., this date, looking for 12 of their bulls. [redacted] indicated that four of the bulls had returned but they had seen three of the bulls near the creek; two on the west side and one on the east side of the creek. [redacted] stated that they attempted to cross the creek, east to west, to retrieve the bulls, at which time they were confronted by four Indians in a white and orange van smeared with mud. The vehicle stopped ten to fifteen feet from the ranchers and the four heavily armed Indians exited the vehicle. [redacted] indicated that two young Indians, approximately 20 years old, approached him and the [redacted] and were going to let them retrieve the bulls. At this instant an older Indian, described by [redacted] as an Indian, 55 to 60 years old, long gray hair, rough face, head band, 5'7" to 5'8" tall, medium build and 140# to 150#, approached and stated to the ranchers "You are not going to get those bulls, you are going to get your asses out of here or get your head blown off." [redacted] and the [redacted] indicated that this individual was not "bluffing." [redacted] stated they would recognize this individual. [redacted] indicated the younger Indians then stated "You better get going, we oughta blow your guts out." [redacted] indicated that three other Indian youths came out from the bushes during the confrontation. [redacted] stated that all the Indians were heavily armed with rifles; semi-automatics and .30 caliber rifles.

When asked if they knew any of the Indians that were presently at Wounded Knee, other than known residents

[redacted] indicated that possibly [redacted] who lives on the perimeter of Wounded Knee is in and out of

Interviewed on 3/7/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP #70-6832

by SA [redacted] /spr Date dictated 3/7/73

the town and has been associated with the American Indian Movement (AIM). [] stated he has seen a black Ford Pickup, license unknown, owned by TED MEANS near the church in Wounded Knee. [] indicated he knows this vehicle is MEANS's as MEANS made a telephone call from SHARP'S CORNER last Wednesday, February 28, 1972, and []

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[] lives at this location, and is familiar with MEANS. [] and the [] could not identify anyone else in Wounded Knee. The ranchers were shown photographs of known Indian leaders and AIM members but could not identify any of the photographs. They stated that upon returning to Road Block #2 to report the incident, they were advised by the personnel at this road block that five to seven rounds had been fired at the ranchers by the Indians in the brush. The ranchers indicated they did not hear the rounds or see any land near them. [] described the three other individuals as being:

Driver of the van's description

Race	Indian
Age	25-30 years old
Height	6'0"
Weight	250#
Build	Heavy set
Remarks	Round face; black hat; carrying semi-automatic weapon with long clip

The other two individuals in the van were described as being in their late teens or early twenties. Indians long black hair and slender build. [] stated they could recognize all the individuals. The ranchers expressed their unhappiness with the situation, the slaughtering of their cattle by the Indians at Wounded Knee.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription March 7, 1973

Mrs. [redacted] South Dakota was advised as to the identities of [redacted] as being Special Agents of the FBI. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she had not been into the town of Wounded Knee since it was taken over by the Indians on Tuesday, February 27, 1973.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that her husband had lost several cows since the Indians had taken over Wounded Knee, and she further stated that her [redacted] was currently at the town of Wounded Knee attempting to recover some of his cattle.

Mrs. [redacted] stated she did not know the identities of any persons currently in Wounded Knee.

She advised that she had heard a rumor that the reason many people had not left Wounded Knee is because the Indians had "threatened to kill their families in other parts of the country."

Interviewed on 3/7/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]

/dsa Date dictated 3/7/73

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 5/1/73

[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was interviewed by Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), who made their official identities known to him. [redacted] furnished the following information:

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He advised that Indians carrying supplies are entering the town of Wounded Knee every night via the large canyon located to the north of the town. Adjacent to the large canyon are a series of smaller canyons leading off of Porcupine Road, a few miles north of roadblock four. There is a group of houses near this location on the east side of Porcupine Road where American Indian Movement (AIM) supporters live. [redacted] stated that he believes the names of two individuals that live at that location are [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that AIM supporters, both whites and Indians, meet at FRANK FOOLS CROW's house in Kyle, South Dakota and then proceed cross country by foot or horseback to SEVERT YOUNG BEAR's home which is located approximately three miles east of Porcupine, South Dakota on Porcupine Road. The Indians then walk from YOUNG BEAR's to the group of houses on Porcupine Road on the way to roadblock four. They then cross Porcupine Road and walk into Wounded Knee via the series of canyons.

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[redacted] stated that his life has been threatened by Indians on several occasions and recently he and other ranchers have detained bands of Indians walking on the ranchers' property. These Indians were then turned over to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police.

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[redacted] further stated that there is an old stucco house which is used as a meeting spot for AIM supporters as well as a place where newcomers go to get directions on how to enter Wounded Knee; the house is located approximately one-half way between Manderson, South Dakota and Wounded Knee on the north side of Manderson Creek Road.

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Interviewed on 4/29/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832
by SAs [redacted] mDW Date dictated 4/30/73

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription January 31, 1974

Assistant United States Attorney RICHARD R. HURD turned over to Special Agent [redacted] ten cassette tapes which Assistant United States Attorney HURD requested be copied. Mr. HURD requested that one copy each of these tapes be made and advised that he had received them from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officials at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Indian Reservation.

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These tapes are identified as follows:

1. Shootout - WK
Death of B - LA MONTE
2. April 27 shoot at WK
3. Same as tape 1
4. Last shootout at WK - damaged
5. 1 WK info
2 News release KENT FRIZZELL
6. Side one radio transmissions
Side two Music
7. Side one Gen transmissions
Side two Partial duplicate of side one
8. Side one D Day - WK
Side two Blank
9. Damaged
10. Side one 8 leaving WK
001 - 100/109 - 130/ (names)
210 - 247 [redacted]
248 - 250 NCIC
266 - 279 Check on Rattler
281 - 304 BIA Comm on search warn'ts
315 - 343 " (release 35/37m)

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Interviewed on January 31, 1974 at St. Paul, Minnesota File # MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA [redacted] njf Date dictated January 31, 1974

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription 2/2/74

Special Agent [redacted] made 8 copies of magnetic tapes which were made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Police from their radio transmissions during the occupation of Wounded Knee. Tapes number four and nine were damaged and no attempt was made to copy these.

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Interviewed on 2/1 & 2/74 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # MP 70-6832 Sub P
by SA [redacted] jss Date dictated 2/2/74

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MP 70-6882

By communication dated January 28, 1974, the Butte Division advised that they were forwarding direct to Minneapolis via air mail a certified copy of a Missoula County, Montana complaint and warrant charging [redacted] larceny by bailee.

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On January 30, 1974, Minneapolis Division received the certified copy of the above noted warrant. The warrant notes that a 1969-70 Ford Econoline Van, Texas License 429749, U-Haul Identification Number 5518-BE1375E is the property of U-Haul Company, Inc. of Phoenix, Arizona.

STATE OF MONTANA)
 : ss.
County of Missoula)

I, Dorothy Head, County Clerk and Recorder in and for Missoula County, State of Montana, hereby certify that _____
JOHN V. MOON before whom the foregoing acknowledgment was taken, was at the time of so doing duly qualified, commissioned and elected Justice of the Peace in and for Hellgate Township, said County, and that full faith and credit are due to all his official acts as such Justice of the Peace and that he is authorized to take acknowledgments, and that his signature hereto is genuine, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Missoula County,
this 28th day of January, 19 74

DOROTHY HEAD, COUNTY CLERK AND
RECORDER

By Mary Skalsky
Deputy

STATE OF MONTANA)
 : ss.
County of Missoula)

I, JOHN V. MOON Justice of the Peace, Hellgate Township, Missoula County, Montana, do hereby certify the attached to be a full, true and correct copy of the original Complaint and Warrant of Arrest issued in cause entitled STATE OF MONTANA, Plaintiff vs. MILTON J. HUTTON Defendant. Charge: GRAND LARCENY BY BAILEE, FELONY

as the same appears on the records in this Court.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 28th day of
January 19 74

John V. Moon
Justice of the Peace
Hellgate Township
Missoula County, Montana

IN JUSTICE COURT

THE STATE OF MONTANA,

Plaintiff,

Hellgate Township
County of Missoula

— vs. —

MILTON J. HUTTON

Before JOHN V. MOON
Justice of the Peace

Defendant.....

The State of Montana to any Peace Officer of this State:

Complaint, upon oath, having been this day made before me by John Collins

that the crime of Grand Larceny by Bailee, a felony

has been committed and accusing Milton J. Hutton

thereof:

You are therefore ordered, forthwith, to arrest the above named Defendant and bring him.. before this Court or in the case of my absence or inability to act, before the nearest and most accessible Judge in this County, or if the arrest is made in another county, before a Judge of that County without unnecessary delay.

The Defendant is to be admitted to bail in the sum of \$ 1,500.⁰⁰

Dated at Missoula, Montana, this 28th day of February A.D. 197 3

John V. Moon
Justice of the Peace

Return

I arrested the above-named Defendant by virtue of this warrant on

at

IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF HELIAGATE TOWNSHIP OF THE STATE OF
MONTANA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MISSOULA

Before JOHN V. MOON Justice of the Peace

STATE OF MONTANA

— vs. —

MILTON J. HUTTON

COMPLAINT

Defendant

John Collins

being duly sworn, deposes and says: that
on or about February 9, 1973 at Missoula County, the above-named
Defendant committed the offense of Grand Larceny by Bailee, a felony
in violation of Montana law, namely: Section 94-2701 RCM 1947
Punishable: 1-14 years state prison
The facts constituting the offense are:

Said Defendant then and there having in his possession and control as
bailee, a 1969-70 Ford Econoline Van, White and Orange in color,
bearing Texas licence #4Z9749, U-Haul Ident. #5518-BE1375E, did
wilfully, wrongfully, unlawfully and feloniously, take, steal said
vehicle with the intent then and there in him, the said Milton J.
Hutton, to deprive the true owner of the property and to appropriate
the same to his own use, said property then and there belonging to
U-Haul Co., Inc. of Phoenix, Arizona.

U-Haul Co. by John T. Bell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February 197 3

John V. Moon
Justice of the Peace

Witnesses:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 1/30/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/27/73 - 1/25/74
TITLE OF CASE DENNIS JAMES BANKS, aka Dennis J. Banks		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	TYPED BY b6 wkl b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE CIR-BURGLARY; LARCENY; ARL-IFO, AFO; CONSPIRACY; UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS	

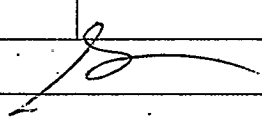




REFERENCE

Bureau airtel to WFO, 1/4/74;
WFO airtels to Bureau, 1/8, 1/14, and 1/18/74;
Minneapolis nitel to the Bureau 1/21/74;
Minneapolis teletype to Bureau 1/22/74;
WFO nitel to Bureau 1/22/74.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report contains information relating to Governmental recordings of the negotiation sessions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, between Governmental officials and representatives of the occupiers of Wounded Knee.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED 					SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:								
4 - Bureau 174-2403								
1 - U. S. Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota								
5 - Minneapolis (70-6864)								
② - 70-6882)								
(1 - 70-6832-Sub P)								
Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations			
Agency					Searched 			
Request Recd.					Serialized 			
Date Fwd.					Indexed 			
How Fwd.					Filed 			
By					70-6882-893			

MP 70-6864

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Will follow and report prosecutive action.

B*

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - U. S. ATTORNEY, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Report of: [REDACTED]

Office: MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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Date: JANUARY 30, 1974

Field Office File #: 70-6864

Bureau File #:

Title: DENNIS JAMES BANKS

Character: CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION - BURGLARY; LARCENY;
ANTIRIOT LAW - IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICER; ASSAULTING
FEDERAL OFFICER; CONSPIRACY; UNLAWFUL POSSESSION
OF FIREARMS

Synopsis:

KENT FRIZZELL, Solicitor, Department of the Interior, advised he was in possession of tape recordings of most of the negotiation sessions between United States officials and representatives of the Wounded Knee insurgents. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, advised she was in possession of 14 cassette tape recordings of negotiation sessions at Wounded Knee. Original and one copy of negotiation tapes provided to AUSA R. D. HURD. Written transcripts provided by the Offices of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, and Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, provided AUSA HURD. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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Details:

MP 70-6864

It has recently come to the attention of the Criminal Division that all or nearly all of the negotiating sessions between Government officials and leaders of the Wounded Knee occupation were electronically recorded.

A court order pertaining to the cases of defendants Russell Means and Dennis Banks requires that the Government produce "copies of any and all written and recorded statements or confessions made by defendants, or other defendants represented by these defendants' counsel within the possession, custody or control of the Government, the existence of which is known or by the exercise of due diligence may become known to the Government."

In order to comply with this court order, it is requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation transcribe, obtain copies of existing transcriptions, or make duplicate tapes of those negotiating sessions that were taped, and furnish this material to the United States Attorney as soon as possible, and in advance of the commencement of the trial on January 8, 1974. If it is impossible to furnish the United States Attorney with transcriptions of all of the tapes before January 8th, it is further requested that the necessary transcriptions be made and furnished as soon after this date as possible. It is the intent of this request that the Bureau contact all officials of the Justice and Interior Departments who may be in possession of tape recordings of the negotiating sessions.

MP 70-6864

On January 15, 1974, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) RICHARD D. HURD advised Special Agent (SA) [redacted] of the Minneapolis Division that he does not desire the FBI to transcribe any of the tape recordings of the negotiation sessions which were furnished to him.

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On January 15, 1974, SA [redacted] provided AUSA RICHARD D. HURD three transcripts of some of the tapes of the negotiation sessions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, which had been provided a Special Agent of the FBI at Washington, D.C. by [redacted] Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior. Also provided Mr. HURD at this time were two other transcripts made from the tapes of the negotiation sessions from the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

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MP 70-6864

On January 21, 1974, AUSA HURD advised that he desired the tape recordings of the U. S. Marshals Service radio transmissions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

On January 22, 1974, AUSA HURD advised that WAYNE COLBURN, Director, U. S. Marshals Service, had telephonically advised him that he would provide directly to Mr. HURD the tape recordings of the U. S. Marshals Service radio transmissions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

On January 25, 1974, Special Agent [redacted] provided AUSA HURD one copy each of three transcripts made from tape recordings of negotiation sessions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. These transcripts had been furnished to a Special Agent of the FBI at Washington, D.C., by [redacted] [redacted] Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/22/741

Mr. [REDACTED] Division of Criminal Investigation, Redfield, South Dakota, reviewed photographs taken at the riot at the courthouse in Custer, South Dakota February 6 - 7, 1973. He advised he had taken many of these pictures, but he was unable to identify any subjects photographs.

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Interviewed on 1/11/74 at Aberdeen, South Dakota File # MP 70-6882 - 894
by SA [REDACTED] dlk Date dictated 1/16/74

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SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6832-Sub P)

2/6/74

SA [REDACTED]

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WOUNDED KNEE TRIALS
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

On 2/5/74, SA [REDACTED] advised that he had been contacted by USA WILLIAM F. CLAYTON, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, who furnished the following:

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On Monday morning, 2/11/74, there will be a hearing to suppress the letter from CARTER CAMP to the leaders and members of AIM. The following FBI personnel are expected to be present for the hearing:

SAs [REDACTED]
(Milwaukee) and FBI Laboratory personnel who identified CAMP's signature and fingerprints. Out-of-division personnel are being advised via teletype by SA [REDACTED]

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Mr. CLAYTON also stated that any other personnel who have had anything to do with the letter of CARTER CAMP should be prepared to testify at this hearing on short notice. This would include SA [REDACTED]

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4 - Minneapolis
(1 - 70-3864)
(1 - 70-6882)
(1 - 70-6869)

[REDACTED] wkb

70-6832-895

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6832 Sub P)

DATE: 2/4/74

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

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SUBJECT: WOUNDED KNEE -
PROSECUTIONS

Re memo of SA [REDACTED] dated 1/4/74.

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The following investigation was conducted by
SA [REDACTED] on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation:

It was determined that JOE and AGNES AFRAID OF HAWK had moved from Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to Pine Ridge, South Dakota. A check with Post Office officials, Welfare representatives, and BIA Police Officers failed to identify the current residence of the AFRAID OF HAWKS. A trailer house on the east side of Pine Ridge, which was apparently occupied by the AFRAID OF HAWKS at one time, was vacant. All other attempts to locate and interview the AFRAID OF HAWKS have met with negative results.

It was determined that [REDACTED]
with [REDACTED]
South Dakota. Several attempts to locate and interview [REDACTED] have met with negative results.

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It was determined that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] South Dakota.
Several attempts to locate and interview [REDACTED] at that residence met with negative results. On several occasions, occupants were observed inside the house but no one would answer the door.

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In view of the timeliness of these interviews, no further attempts are being made to interview the aforementioned individuals.

70-6882-897

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 4 1974	
FBI-MINNEA	

[REDACTED]

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1 - Minneapolis

[REDACTED] mas
(1)

1cc - 70-6882
70-6884

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Motion rejected that AIM charges be dismissed

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—U.S. District Court Judge Fred J. Nichol Friday rejected motions that eight of the 10 counts against American Indian Movement leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means be dismissed because of lack of jurisdiction.

Nichol said there are four general categories for offenses committed on Indian reservations over which the federal government has criminal jurisdiction.

The one covering the alleged offenses which Nichol said he would accept states: "Federal criminal laws must be prosecuted in federal court, no matter where nor by whom committed." Nichol added: "The charges embraced in the challenged counts fall within that category."

The defense had asked the court to dismiss all charges against the two Indian leaders, claiming that the government had no jurisdiction over any of the alleged crimes in the 71-day takeover of Wounded Knee, S.D., last year except two counts of larceny.

Defense attorney Larry Leventhal had said that seven of the eight challenged counts are not under the federal Major Crime Act and the other was a burglary charge that does not conform to the definition of burglary under South Dakota law.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3.

Rapid City

JOURNAL

Rapid City,
South Dakota.

Date: Feb. 1, 1974

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

70-6882-898
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

FEB 6 - 1974

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 1/31/74

Mr. PAUL RED STAR, SR. was interviewed at [redacted]
[redacted] Georgia, where he is visiting his
[redacted] Mr. RED STAR advised his
home address is Post Office Box 38, Wounded Knee, South
Dakota, that he was born January 29, 1895, and he has
attended Carlisle College in Pennsylvania.

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Mr. RED STAR advised he had no prior knowledge
of plans by members or leaders of the American Indian
Movement to occupy the village of Wounded Knee. He ad-
vised he had no knowledge that such members or leaders
had been invited to the community of Wounded Knee; however,
it was general rumor throughout Wounded Knee after it had
been occupied that the American Indian Movement leaders
had been invited by residents of Wounded Knee.

Following the occupation of Wounded Knee, some
American Indian Movement leaders came to his home occasionally
and had coffee with him; however, none of them advocated
violence or to his knowledge participated in any violence
or destruction. He does not recall the names of such
individuals.

Following the occupation of Wounded Knee on
February 27, 1973, he left the reservation on March 6 or
7, 1973, and was not permitted back on the reservation.
He and his wife obtained housing in some trailer houses
in Rapid City, South Dakota, until December, 1973. Some-
time during November, 1973, he went back onto the reservation
of Wounded Knee and found that his house had been practically
destroyed. All windows were broken, a ceiling rafter had
been removed and chopped up for firewood, which caused part
of the roof to fall in. Doors were smashed in and much of
the flooring was torn up and used for firewood. All of
their personal property was stolen from the house. He
also had eight head of cattle and two horses, all of which
had been either stolen or killed by the occupiers. He
also had two cars which had been left at his residence
and which upon his return had been burned and used as part
of a roadblock.

Interviewed on 1/28/74 at [redacted] Georgia File # Atlanta 70-4225

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by SA [redacted] :pab Date dictated 1/31/74

Mr. RED STAR advised he did not talk with any of the American Indian Movement leaders on February 27, 1973, the date of the takeover, and since he left Wounded Knee on March 6 or 7, 1973, and did not return until November, 1973, he did not talk with any such leaders on March 8, 11 or 26, 1973. He stated he did not see or hear any discussions concerning Molotov cocktails or use of any other explosive device.

In August, 1973, he and his wife went to Hot Springs, South Dakota, to shop. On their return trip to Rapid City, they came upon a roadblock which was five miles inside the reservation at Orlich's Store. An Indian forced his way in the car and got under the steering wheel and stated he was going to push a stalled car which was at the roadblock. He did so and got the car started. Following that, that individual and several others beat him up and stole approximately \$200 from him. He advised these individuals have been arrested but have been released on \$10 bond each. They have not yet been tried. He advised these individuals are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During the beating, he was knocked unconscious and spent about one month in St. Joseph Hospital in Rapid City, South Dakota. He received an eye injury, a dislocated shoulder and head injuries.

RED STAR advised that following the takeover by American Indian Movement leaders, he was chosen as a representative of the Oglala Sioux to meet with other representatives concerning demands by American Indian Movement leaders. He and other tribal representatives met, but the American Indian Movement leaders refused to attend. This occurred prior to his leaving Wounded Knee in March, 1973.

PAUL RED STAR, SR. advised he would have no objection to testifying for the Government in any of the above-related incidents.

F B I

Date: 1/31/74

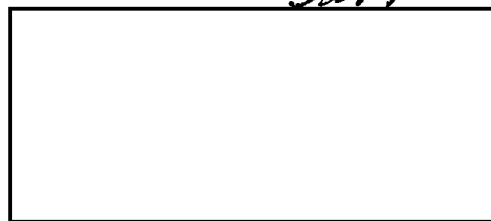
Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6832)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (70-4225) (P)
SUBJECT: WOUNDED KNEE - PROSECUTIONS
CIR - BURGLARY, LARCENY

Re Minneapolis airtel to Atlanta, 1/16/74.

Enclosed herewith for Minneapolis are eight
copies of an FD-302 reflecting interview with PAUL RED
STAR, SR. at [REDACTED] Georgia.

② - Minneapolis (Enc. 8)
2 - Atlanta
[REDACTED] pab
(4)

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Approved: 12C
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1cc - 70-6832-901 M Per 6867

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)

DATE: 1/31/74

FROM : SA PAUL J. NEUMANN

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS
CGR - ROBBERY

At approximately 12:52 p.m., 1/26/74, a telephone call was received from [REDACTED] FBI Headquarters, who advised as follows:

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At 1:49 p.m., Eastern Time, the Bureau received a call from WAYNE COLBURN, National Director, United States Marshal's Office, and COLBURN informed him his agency had received information from [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Senator ABOUREZK from South Dakota, to the effect she had received information that RUSSELL MEANS was to be assassinated either 1/26/74 or Sunday, 1/27/74, by individuals possibly associated with DICK WILSON. [REDACTED] furnished her home telephone number [REDACTED]

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The above was discussed with the supervisor of the Number 7 Squad, and SA DONALD G. WILEY, Rapid City RA, who stated similar information had been previously received that MEANS' defense attorneys and the Bureau have been apprised of this situation.

Mr. [REDACTED] was subsequently contacted and advised of the above; and he, in turn, felt it was not necessary to pursue this matter further.

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2-Minneapolis
FJN:kh
(2)

70-6882-902
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